

**Thwaites**  
All drive 5 ton GIANT.

Thwaites Engineering Co. Ltd.  
Leamington Spa, England.  
Tel: 0926-22471



# FINANCIAL TIMES

No. 27,582

Monday June 12 1978

15p

**ESPLEY-TYAS**  
CONSTRUCTION LTD  
Building & Civil Engineering

A member of the Espley-Tyas Group of Companies  
100 Brook Road, South Norwood, London SE20 8JH  
Telephone: 01-873 4545  
Telex: 332120 Inted

CONTINENTAL SELLING PRICES: AUSTRIA Sch.15; BELGIUM Fr.25; DENMARK Kr.3.5; FRANCE Fr.3.0; GERMANY DM2.8; ITALY L.500; NETHERLANDS Fl.3.5; NORWAY Kr.3.5; PORTUGAL Esc.20; SPAIN Ptas.160; SWEDEN Kr.3.25; SWITZERLAND Fr.2.5; YRRE 15p

## NEWS SUMMARY

### GENERAL

#### London mob in street rampage

Twenty people were arrested yesterday after a mob of about 150 youths stormed through a Bengali area of London's East End. Fighting broke out and shop windows were smashed as the youths ran through the streets hurling stones and bottles.

The attack lasted for about 15 minutes and centred on Brick Lane, Tower Hamlets—an area in which the GLC is thinking of setting aside certain flat blocks for Bengalis. Scotland Yard said last night that three of those arrested—all of whom were white—were charged with threatening behaviour.

Labour MP Mr. Arthur Latham last night urged Home Secretary Merlyn Rees to call for a Special Branch report on the rampage.

#### Scotland out of World Cup

Scotland finished their World Cup programme by beating Holland, 1974 runners-up, 3-2 in Mendoza, Argentina. But Holland through from the group to the second round with Peru, 4-1 over Iran.

razil beat Austria 1-0 and in heat Sweden 1-0. The last in are: Argentina, Austria, Holland, Italy, Peru, and West Germany, drew Chile. Page 10

#### 2 die in clash

Twenty-two African tribes people were killed in a battle between security forces and black nationalist guerrillas eight miles from Salisbury, Rhodesia. Page 2

#### Namibia talks

The South West African People's Organisation has announced its willingness to resume talks on Namibia. Negotiations broke down after a South Africa raid on a SWAPO camp in which several hundred died. Page 2

#### Swiss trial

Suspected West German woman guerrilla, Gabriele Kröcher-Tiedemann, accused of wounding two Swiss customs men and believed to be an associate of Venezuelan guerrilla "Carlos," goes on trial in Basle, Switzerland today.

#### Club HQ blasted

Two bombs exploded at the Paris headquarters of the Israeli company Club Méditerranée, injuring a watchman. Racist group the French National Liberation Front claimed responsibility.

#### Ceausescu visit

Tight security will be maintained in London today for the visit of Romanian President Ceausescu.

#### Abandoned baby

A new-born baby found abandoned in a plastic bag on a grassy ground at Seaford, Sussex, was last night making a good recovery in hospital, as police continued the search for its mother.

#### Briefly...

Frenchmen Didier Pironi and Jean-Pierre Jary were the 46th Le Mans 24-hour endurance race in a Renault Alpine Turbo. At least 20 people died and 30 more were injured in a five-storey hotel blaze in Borås, Sweden.

Sweden's Björn Borg and Romania's Virginia Ruzici won the singles titles at the French Open Tennis Championships in Paris.

Two gunmen slipped through a tight police cordon in a Paris suburb after a bank raid.

£30,000 Premium Bond prize was won by bond number 4ES 481448. The winner lives in the London borough of Harrow.

### BUSINESS

#### Crucial EEC fishing talks

THE fate of the EEC's controversial common fisheries policy will probably be decided today in crucial talks in London between Mr. Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agricultural and Fisheries Commissioner, and Mr. John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

BRITISH participation is crucial to the development of a family of aircraft to follow the European Airbus, according to Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, West Germany's biggest aerospace company. A spokesman for the company said the British were needed for finance and their know-how. Back Page

THE COAL BOARD is discussing with Royal Dutch Shell its possible participation in a £15m. scheme to convert coal into a liquid feedstock for the petrochemical industry by the supercritical gas extraction process. Page 4

THE GOVERNMENT is being accused of "financial hijacking" because of the delay in payment of compensation for the nationalisation of the aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Page 4

#### British Steel starts layoffs at Llanwern

BRITISH STEEL started laying off men at the Llanwern works last night as a result of the two-week strike by blastfurnacemen. Finishing work at the plant was brought to a halt by the exhaustion of steel stocks.

A total of 4,900 steel workers will be laid off by tomorrow. The rest of the 9,000 labour force is being kept on. Back Page

MINE RESCUE men in Yorkshire accepted a pay regarding deal yesterday and called off a strike which was due to start today. Page 4

LEYLAND toolmakers are due to stage a one-day strike today. They are expected to vote on a call for their subscriptions to be withheld until the executive of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers supports a demand for separate bargaining rights in Leyland Cars. Page 4

STRIKERS ended their occupation of the Renault plant at Clon, near Rouen peacefully early on Saturday. They were faced with the alternative of being ejected by a large force of riot police which was waiting at the gates. Page 2

FORD has yielded to U.S. public and government pressure to recall 1.5m Pinto cars for improvements to the fuel system, which is said to have safely defects. Page 2

#### Ureco seeks Tokyo order

Ureco, the Anglo-German-Dutch enrichment company, starts talks in Tokyo today which might lead to a substantial order.

A team of executives led by Dr. Peter Jelenek-Fink, Ureco's chairman, hopes to persuade the Japanese electricity supply industry to place a large order as an insurance against problems which might interrupt supplies from its present sources—France and the U.S. Back Page

ROMANIA and Nigeria are said to be considering an oil deal which could reduce Bucharest's dependence on imports of crude from the Middle East. Page 3

ELECTRICAL contractors in Britain are showing a low return and many are losing money, according to Jordan Dataquest, the financial analysts. Page 4

## Hattersley sees inflation steady for rest of year

BY PETER RIDDELL, ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

Pessimistic forecasts of inflation in the future were attacked yesterday by Mr. Roy Hattersley, Prices Secretary. The rate of increase would remain at about its present level for the rest of the year, he said.

His remarks came on the eve of a series of important market tests for last Thursday's fiscal and monetary package.

Several major economic indicators are published this week and City response will determine whether the initial favourable market reaction—sales of gilt-edged stock of more than £100m—will be maintained.

The trade figures on Wednesday afternoon are of particular importance ahead of the offer on Thursday of the new £100m ultra-long-dated gilt-edged stock.

Market expectations are generally for a small surplus or deficit last month after the record £336m current account surplus in April, and favourably received figures might result in over-subscription for the new stock, of which only £15 per £100 is payable on application.

The other main indicators due this week are for inflation, retail sales, the money supply and industrial production.

Mr. Hattersley said at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, that people who claimed that the rate of price inflation would be in double figures again by the end of 1978 were wrong.

It was, in fact, not a hope or even a prediction, that the rate of inflation would settle and remain at or about its present level. For



Mr. Hattersley: a fact

the rest of this year there would be no significant change in this trend.

The 12-month rise in retail prices was 7.9 per cent and, over the next month or two, there would be further small reductions in the rate. Then the rate would settle—although there might be small increases one month, cancelled out and

counteracted by small reductions in the next.

The retail price index for mid-May, to be published on Friday, is expected to show a decline to between 7.7 and 7.4 per cent.

The underlying trend over a shorter period will be closely watched, although recent figures of Price Commission notifications are reassuring. The wholesale price index, due this afternoon, are expected to show that raw material costs have continued to be pushed up by the fall in sterling in the early spring, although prices charged at the factory-gate still have been rising at a moderate rate.

The indices of retail sales volume, due today, and just industrial production, out on Thursday, will show whether the rate of economic activity has at last been accelerating, as is expected. The money supply figures, to be published on Thursday afternoon, are now of less interest than they would have been before Thursday's measures, which were intended to cut back the future growth of the money stock.

The figures are likely to show a growth in the broadly defined money supply of slightly over 1 per cent in the banking month to mid-May following last week's figures indicating a 1.4 per cent rise in the banks' eligible liabilities in the period.

## Liberals set to abstain in Healey censure vote

BY RICHARD EVANS, LOBBY EDITOR

LIBERAL MPs are likely to abstain in the vote on Wednesday's Commons resolution to reduce the salary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer because of his handling of the economy. This should enable the Government to escape a humiliating defeat.

The 13 Liberal MPs are in a dilemma over the Conservative censure move. They have no wish to go to the Chancellor's rescue following what they regard as his arrogant behaviour, but they fear that a Government defeat could affect international confidence and undo much of the benefit gained from last week's economic measures.

Mr. David Steel, Liberal leader, confirmed yesterday that his advice to his colleagues when they met at Westminster on Wednesday before the division will be to abstain.

If they accept his recommendation—probably but not certain—and if the other minority parties decide to support the Conservatives, the Government should win by a handful of votes.

Labour's maximum vote, with allies, should be around 308, while the Tories could muster 305, and Ulster Unionists can muster about 305.

Labour, however, has at least one MP so seriously ill he will probably be unable to vote, another Mr. John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) who has threatened not to support the Government.

Ministers are adopting a relaxed attitude to the vote, partly because they expect to win and partly because they believe a lost vote could be reversed by tabling a motion of confidence in the Government. This the Liberals would certainly support.

The margin in the Government's favour will be greater than expected if the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru abstain rather than vote with the Conservatives and if the Ulster Unionists split their vote or abstain. All three groups at Westminster have still to decide tactics.

There is no doubt that the Liberals will back the new clause to the Finance Bill implementing the 21 per cent increase in the employers' National Insurance surcharge. This will come before the Commons at the end of the month or early in July.

Mr. Steel made it clear in a BBC radio interview that the Lib-Lab pact would operate should there be a motion of confidence in the Government, but he also underlined his party's hostility to Mr. Healey personally. They had no great desire to pull him out of a tight spot.

A Liberal abstention on Wednesday will suit Tory tactics well. They have no high expectation of winning the vote but Conservative leaders are anxious to

force the Liberals back into the arms of the Government as publicly as possible.

They believe such tactics could bring great electoral benefits as the Tories collect the major vote in constituencies which have a Liberal MP or where the Liberal vote is high.

Mr. James Callaghan and Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative leader, both made major speeches at the weekend laying down the battle lines on which the election will largely be fought.

Mr. Callaghan accused the Tories of being extremist and irresponsible, while Mrs. Thatcher claimed the Government was incompetent and negligent in the country's wealth producers.

At Nottingham Miners' Gala on Saturday the Prime Minister said the Conservatives offered policies that would lead to conflict and confrontation. "They would drive us back to the troubles of the early 1970s."

Mrs. Thatcher told the Welsh Conservatives at Llandudno that she did not criticise the Government for trying to restore international confidence. What she attacked was the way that sacrifice made last year to slow the pace of inflation had been wasted.

Mrs. Thatcher's speech, Page 4

## Revised accounting proposals in March

BY MICHAEL LAFFERTY

THE Accounting Standards Committee is planning to issue new inflation accounting proposals next March applicable to quoted and other large companies.

This will be announced in a statement of intent in July, provided the main accounting bodies give their approval, as expected.

The statement of intent will say that the committee, the private rule-making body on accounting matters, intends to issue an inflation accounting exposure draft in March. This will then be open for a six-month discussion period and will probably apply to accounts published from the end of next year.

The intention is that the proposals will apply to quoted companies as well as other companies with turnover exceeding £1m.

### Uncertainty

The planned statement is designed to remove uncertainty over what should follow the interim inflation accounting guidelines worked out by a small group headed by Mr. William Hyde of Oxford University. These simply call for disclosure in notes to major companies' accounts of the effect of inflation on reported profits.

The guidelines were introduced by the committee last November, following the failure of the more elaborate proposals published by the Inflation Accounting Steering Group, chaired by Mr. Douglas Morphet.

For the past year the Morphet group has been analysing more than 700 submissions on its proposals, and is now expected to link up with the Accounting

Continued on Back Page  
Lex, Back Page

## Big mineral deposit find in U.S.

BY ANTHONY POLSKY

PORTLAND, June 11.

A MAJOR mineral deposit, which could significantly reduce U.S. dependence on imports of nickel, cobalt and chrome, may be developed on the western end of the Oregon-California border.

The gross value of the minerals, conservatively estimated on the basis of ore reserves of 100m tons, is \$15.5bn. Last year U.S. imports of nickel, cobalt and chrome cost about \$1bn.

The deposit is on mining claims in Curry and Josephine Counties, Oregon, and in the North-West Californian county of Del Norte. A key role in their development has been played by Inter American Nickel, a private company backed by a Canadian financial interests, whose president is Mr. Jack White, of Vancouver.

Mr. White estimates there are between 100m and 200m tons of ore on the claims, containing 1 per cent nickel, 2 per cent chrome and from 1.5 to 4 lbs of cobalt for each ton.

Independent surveys completed by consultants have tended to confirm these figures.

The disclosure that development of the deposit is planned comes shortly after a U.S. Government announcement that it intended to rebuild depleted stocks of these metals. It had been assumed that this would be done from foreign sources.

Onen-cast

Although there is no shortage of nickel deposits around the world, about 95 per cent of international chrome reserves are in South Africa and Rhodesia. Over half of the world's cobalt production comes from Zaire, and recently prices have been escalating sharply due to the troubles there.

The metals have a growing importance in the developing world, such as properties which are vital for building roads, airports and machinery and tools used in housing.

aerospace, petrochemicals and other high technology industries. Open-cast mining of the Oregon-California deposits could start by 1980, depending on agreement between the mining interests, Federal and State agencies and environmental groups.

Present plans call for the construction of two metallurgical processing plants, each costing \$100m. Initially it is expected that 5,000 tons of laterite ore per day would be processed at each plant using a new technique developed by a metallurgist in the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

The technique is named after Richard Siemens and involves the leaching of ore with chemicals in a solvent extraction method and a further process to extract pure nickel and cobalt, and partially processed chrome.

### Possibility

Inter American is also studying the possibility of adapting British process devised by Dr. Fred Barrett. This was originally used to clear up Thames pollution.

Inter American Nickel is meanwhile having negotiations with Ni-Cal Development, a company quoted on the Vancouver Stock Exchange about a merger of interests. Ni-Cal also has mineral prospects in Del Norte County.

Mr. William Carter, the Ni-Cal president, said the negotiations had reached an advanced stage. Both he and Mr. White claim that the adverse environmental impact of the project would be minimal. The area is lightly populated and there is a ready-made economic infrastructure.

This should save additional costs associated with major mining ventures in remote parts of the developing world, such as properties which are vital for building roads, airports and machinery and tools used in housing.

## Record UK car sales forecast

BY TERRY DODSWORTH, MOTOR INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENT

FOLLOWING the extremely buoyant car sales in the first five months of the year, it is being predicted in some parts of the British motor industry that a record 1.7m vehicles will be sold this year.

There is no doubt that this figure could be achieved if sales continue at their present level.

The market at present is running at an annualised rate of almost 1.77m units. But some manufacturers and commentators believe that there will be a downturn in

the winter, and the Government's latest financial measures are also expected to check the upswing.

The record for car sales in Britain was achieved five years ago, when the market reached 1.6m units for the year, while the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which works out the official industry forecast, is still basing its forecast on about 1.6m units.

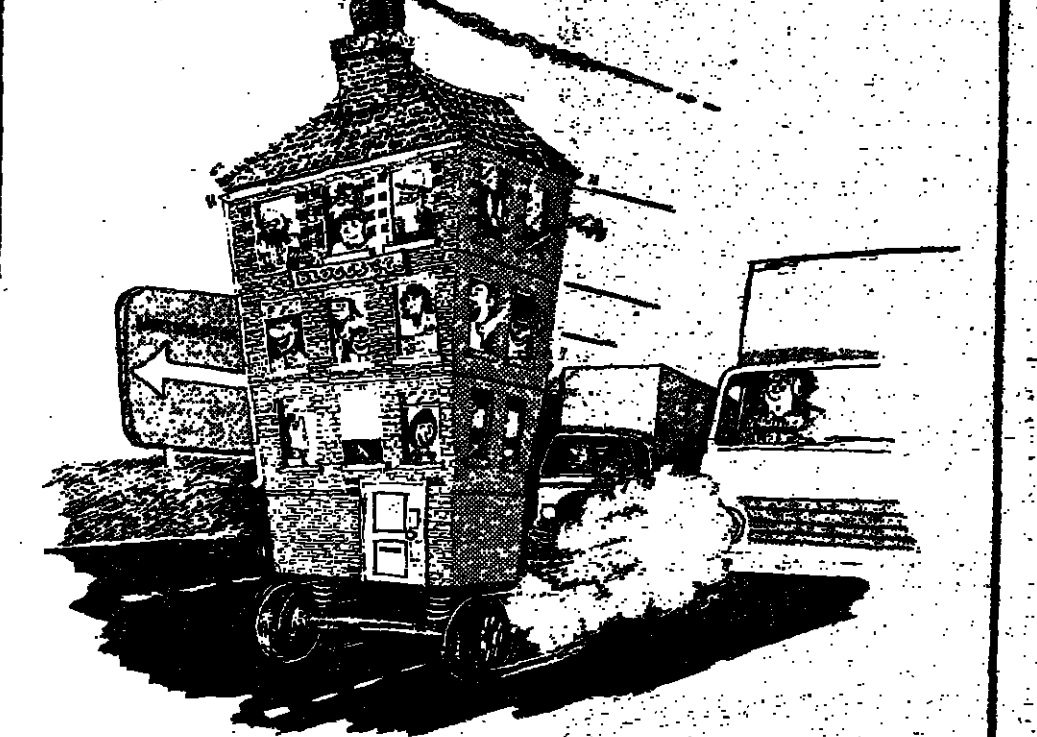
One problem for the forecasters is that the market has become so volatile in recent years that it is difficult to predict accurately.

Forecasters at present appear to be British Leyland, which has judged the expansion so far this year fairly accurately.

Ford, however, is not so hopeful, and is predicting an eventual outcome of about 1.55m units for the year, while the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which works out the official industry forecast, is still basing its forecast on about 1.6m units.

One problem for the forecasters is that the market has become so volatile in recent years that it is difficult to predict accurately.

Continued on Back Page



## Get your office moving up the MI

Actually we told Mr. Bloggs he didn't need to bring the office with him. Since 1970 1 million sq ft of office development has been added to the 1.25 million sq ft previously occupied in Northampton's town centre, and a further 1.5 million sq ft is still being developed. Campus sites are also available on the major industrial development at Moulton Park.

As well as Northampton's central location, affording ease of access and distribution to all parts of the country, there are substantial savings to be made. Office concerns relocating from Central London can save up to 70% of their expenditure on rent and wages alone.

Northampton has tremendous advantages to offer firms wishing to relocate their offices. The expansion of this historic county town means excellent homes for your staff to rent or buy, new shops, new schools and new opportunities for growth and success. Its labour relations record is amongst the best in the country.

For further details phone 0604 34734 or write to: L Austin-Crowe, Chief Estate Surveyor, Northampton Development Corporation, 2-3 Market Square, Northampton NN1 2EN.

### CONTENTS OF TODAY'S ISSUE

Overseas news	2	UK companies	26
World trade news	3	International companies	28
Home news—general	4	Foreign exchanges	27
—labour	5	Mining notebook	27
Technical page	5	Arts page	11
Management page	8	Leader page	12

### FEATURES

Italian farming	12	Week in the courts	10
The looming battle for EEC textiles	25	Crisis in the French film industry	28
Industrial democracy in Denmark	8	Eurobond quotations and yields	13-24
Appointments	30	Sport	18
Building notices	31	Today's Events	19
Businessman's Diary	32	TV and Radio	20
Commercials & Tenders	33	Unit Trusts	21
Crossword	34	Weather	22
Entertainment Guide	35	World Econ. Ind.	23
Financial Diary	36	Base Lending Rates	27
Letters	37	Base Lending Rates	27
Loans	38	ANNUAL MEETINGS	28
Jobs and Vacancies	39	Automotive Products	29
Parliamentary Diary	40	Clive Discount Mkt.	30
Share Information	41-45	Sanderson Kayser	27
		Prospectuses	27
		Met. Bore. of South	31
		Yacobsen	32
		I. J. Dewhurst Indos.	33
		Smith & Aubyn and	34
		Co. (Midg.)	26
		Clive Discount Mkt.	30
		Greenfield Mills	28
		Fairview Estates	26

For latest Share Index phone 01-246 8028

01-246 8028



## OVERSEAS NEWS

Rhodesia  
clash leaves  
22 dead

**SALISBURY, June 11.** TWENTY-TWO black civilians died in a clash between security forces and guerrillas at a tribal village north of Salisbury yesterday, the Rhodesian military command announced tonight.

A communiqué said that early yesterday afternoon a security force patrol spotted a group of armed guerrillas together with civilians. "This group scattered on the approach of the security forces and fire was directed by the terrorists at the security forces," it said.

"Terrorists were seen with others of the group to run into a nearby village. In the ensuing action, two males, nine women and two juveniles were killed," the communiqué said.

"A hut caught fire and ammunition was heard to explode within the hut. Nine unidentified bodies were later recovered."

The communiqué added that a search of the village led to the recovery of a Communist weapon, loaded magazines, a mortar bomb and a quantity of small arms ammunition of Communist origin. The tribal area where the incident occurred was not named in the bulletin.

In another incident, nine blacks were injured, two of them seriously, when a Communist-made grenade was buried into the bar of a hotel in a tribal area north-west of Salisbury on Friday night.

Meanwhile, a white woman was killed yesterday by guerrillas in an ambush near Chipinga while her husband shot it out with their attackers.

Reuters

## SWAPO willing to resume negotiations with West

BY MICHAEL HOLMAN

**SWAPO**, the South West Africa People's Organisation, has announced its willingness to resume negotiations on Namibia in a communiqué issued after the two-day meeting of the five African "front-line" Presidents in the Angolan capital of Luanda this weekend. SWAPO said it was prepared to resume talks "to resolve the remaining unsettled issues in the proposals of the five Western powers."

These issues are the future of Namibia's only deepwater port, Walvis Bay, the location of the 1,500 South African troops during the transition period before independence, and certain features of the transition administration.

SWAPO broke off negotiations after a South African raid on a

SWAPO camp in southern Angola on May 5, in which several hundred Namibians were killed.

According to a SWAPO source tonight, the front-line States, probably through their chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, will brief the Western powers on the weekend summit, and a meeting between SWAPO and the five should follow soon after that.

SWAPO's decision to reopen negotiations is seen by observers as the result of pressure from the front-line States, who were concerned at the apparent stalemate.

The front-line communiqué affirms continued moral, material and diplomatic support for the

Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, and calls on the Security Council to take appropriate measures to ensure that South Africa hands over Walvis Bay.

Quentin Peel reports from Johannesburg: Sources in the South African Government are threatening once more to press ahead with the first moves in an election process in Namibia if there is no immediate positive response from SWAPO to the western proposals for a settlement.

Judge Martinus Steyn, the South African-appointed Administrator-General in the territory, said last week that action to start the election process must come soon.

## Ford agrees to recall the Pinto

By David Lascelles

**NEW YORK, June 11.** FORD HAS yielded to both public and Government pressure to recall 1.5m of its Pinto sub-compacts for improvements to the fuel system, which is alleged to have serious safety defects. The recall includes all Pintos except station-wagons made between 1971 and 1976.

The company's announcement came after months of wrangling over the Pinto's safety. Argument centred on the fuel tank, which is said to be liable to leak and explode in rear-end collisions.

Ford has already faced numerous court cases and has paid out millions of dollars in out-of-court settlements arising from accidents involving the Pinto. But it has maintained that the design posed no unreasonable risks. Concern about the Pinto, which is one of the most successful sub-compacts produced by the U.S. car industry, reached national level last year, when Mr. Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, called for action.

Next came an "initial determination" by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, a Government agency, that the car's fuel system did have a safety defect. Since 1975, the administration said, there had been 53 deaths associated with fuel-tank fires. Ford assembly suspensions, Page 3

## ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL FROM LEBANON

## Christian take-over planned

BY DAVID LENNON

TEL AVIV, June 11

PALESTINIAN and Christian forces in southern Lebanon shelled each other today as liaison officers of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon were due to move into Beaufort castle, the Palestinian position closest to the Israeli border.

Lieut. General Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, the commander of the UN force, complained yesterday that although Mr. Yasir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, had twice promised that UN liaison officers could take up positions at the castle, the UN officials had been blocked by Palestinian forces holding the fortress.

The UN spokesman in Jerusalem was this afternoon unable to confirm whether the UN officers had taken up their positions today. Beaufort is frequently used by the Palestinian forces north of the Litani River to shell the Israeli-backed Christian villages to the south.

Gen. Erskine also complained that Israel was not co-operating with the UN in advance of Tuesday's final stage of the withdrawal of Israeli troops who invaded south Lebanon three months ago.

He said that Israel told him to talk with the Christian militia in the area about future deployment. Gen. Erskine expressed surprise that after close co-operation during two earlier stages of withdrawal, Israel was now refusing to co-operate. Israel is pressing ahead with arrangements for withdrawal.

but it appears that the army plans to hand over much of the evacuated area to the Christian forces which it has backed for over a year, rather than to the UN soldiers.

A UN spokesman in Europe said that Gen. Erskine's remarks were based on misunderstanding and did not represent the state of affairs as understood at UN headquarters.

Mr. Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, consulted senior Cabinet Ministers over the weekend in an attempt to work out an agreed position on the future of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights.

The Cabinet meets tomorrow to continue a debate on the issue, which started last week.

Isaac Hijiari reports from remote control.

Beirut: Lebanese officials say that Israel must hand the territory it is withdrawing from to UN troops and not to Christian forces. They described General Erskine's statement as disturbing.

About 1,500 Christian fighters are entrenched in an eight-mile strip along the Israeli border from the Mediterranean coast to the foothills of Mount Hermon. They are commanded by Major Saad Haddad, an officer in the Lebanese army, and are supposed to be armed by Israel.

Their weapons include armoured cars, tanks and heavy artillery. Observers said that placing the border area in the hands of the Christian militia would enable Israel to dominate the region by Isaan Hijiari reports from remote control.

## Strike outlook at Renault plant remains confused

BY DAVID CURRY

PARIS, June 11

STRIKERS at the Renault plant of Clon near Rouen abandoned their occupation of the factory in the early hours of Saturday morning. They had been faced with the choice of leaving quietly, or being ejected by a large force of riot police which was waiting outside the gates.

The situation at the other Renault plant at Flins near Paris, where the Renault plant is located, remains confused. Workers in the press shop at Flins near Paris, have already been ejected by police once from the factory but when it re-opened on Thursday after a three-day shut-down they immediately re-occupied the press shop.

The company is losing about a third of its production of vehicles at Flins and it has asked some 70 of the strikers, many of them immigrant workers, to explain their actions on Tuesday. The unions are making team.

belligerent noises over the police action but have not been able to provoke widespread sympathy for one thing, the two main unions are split over whether to treat the strike action as the first of a general assault on the Government's economic policy or as a rather unrepresentative and limited incident.

None-the-less, the unions, led by the CGT Communist dominated union, are calling for widespread sympathy action tomorrow throughout the metalurgical industry.

John Chiller writes from Le Mans: Regie Renault, flushed with success from its first overall victory in the Le Mans 24-hour race since it started a car some 70 of the strikers, many of them immigrant workers, to explain their actions on Tuesday. The unions are making team.

The company is losing about a third of its production of vehicles at Flins and it has asked some 70 of the strikers, many of them immigrant workers, to explain their actions on Tuesday. The unions are making team.

## Australian warning to EEC over imports

CANBERRA, June 11

AUSTRALIA TODAY threatened to take action against imports from Europe unless the Common Market breaks down barriers to Australian agricultural exports.

Mr. Doug Anthony, Deputy Prime Minister, accused the EEC of having an insular and self-centred approach to international trade negotiations. He was appalled and bitterly disappointed that the Common Market had rejected Australian proposals to improve trade, which was nearly \$2.5bn in the EEC's favour in 1976-77.

The EEC has told Australia that its complaints about barriers against agricultural exports must be settled in international trade talks and not through bilateral negotiations.

Mr. Anthony said: "The Community approaches both bilateral and multilateral trade discussions in a totally insular and self-centred way, expecting the rest of the world to play by the rules while they go their own way."

As the largest trading bloc in the world, they seem to consider themselves to be beyond the restraints and obligations accepted by their trading partners."

He added that unless the EEC was prepared to move from its present position, Australia would have no other recourse but to examine the basis of its trading and economic policies in relation to the Community, including of course its purchasing policies.

Mr. Anthony's attack comes after criticism of the EEC last week by Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, now in London for talks about international trade.

Mr. Anthony said: "The Community approaches both bilateral and multilateral trade discussions in a totally insular and self-centred way, expecting the rest of the world to play by the rules while they go their own way."

## Portugal still not winning battle for confidence

BY JIMMY BURNS

LISBON, June 10

FIGURES JUST released by the Portuguese Institute of Foreign Investment show that the Government is yet to succeed in generating the kind of confidence for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

was only established in January) total investment for the first quarter of this year is below the average quarterly investment for 1976, estimated at Escudos 320bn (\$8m).

According to Portugal's current foreign investment code, the year to supervise projects presented to the Institute are only approved once the company has made the necessary transfer of technology, dealt with a total of 77 requests to invest in Portugal during the first four months of this year. Fifteen projects were authorised by the Institute, representing a total investment of Escudos 213bn (\$5m).

Although no official statistics are available for last year's foreign investment (the Institute has no comparative figures as it

The new Gatwick-Heathrow  
Airlink. It's the Time Chopper.

And timed to coincide with British Caledonian flights to and from Africa, Europe, South America and U.S.A.

The journey costs only £12. Or £6 for children.

Free fares are available to those passengers connecting with certain arriving and departing international flights—check with your travel agent or airline.

At both airports, there are special check-in facilities.

Look for the helicopter sign.

The Daily Times. (Valid till 28 Oct 1978)

Flight No.	Departure Gatwick	Arrival Heathrow	Flight No.	Departure Heathrow	Arrival Gatwick
BR071	0645	0700	BR072	0715	0730
BR073	0745	0800	BR074	0815	0830
BR075	0915	0930	BR076	0945	1000
BR077	1015	1030	BR078	1045	1100
BR081	1115	1130	BR082	1145	1200
BR087	1600	1615	BR088	1630	1645
BR091	1700	1715	BR092	1730	1745
BR093	1830	1845	BR094	1900	1915
BR095	1930	1945	BR096	2000	2015
BR097	2030	2045	BR098	2100	2115

The Gatwick-Heathrow Airlink is a new service provided by British Airports in conjunction with British Caledonian Airways.



British  
Airports



Gatwick  
Heathrow Airlink



## WORLD TRADE NEWS

## Chinese adopt flexible approach to imports

BY COLINA McDUGALL

CHINA'S TRADE will soon see major new growth, according to Mr. Li Chiang, the Foreign Trade Minister, who is quoted in the latest issue of the official foreign trade journal, *China's Foreign Trade*. Import-export business had gone very well in the first half of this year, he said, following a 13 per cent overall increase last year.

Discussing China's import-export policy and practices, Mr. Li said Chinese trading corporations had become more flexible, and had now restored or adopted international practices. Mr. Li gave a number of examples of these. The trading corporations would now agree to accept export orders made according to buyers' designs and trade-marks, with buyers' own materials, or in the case of machinery and spares, to fit the specifications of the buyers' own equipment.

They would also adopt different forms of payment, sell goods at Chinese trade exhibition prices, make consignments in other countries and adjust the prices of Chinese exports in accordance with prevailing international prices.

Mr. Li also noted that China would continue to buy complete plants, but this would depend on its ability to pay, either immediately, or within a specified period of time. Forms of payment would include cash, instalments, fairly long-term deferred payments, exchanges of products, or "other prevailing forms in international trade."

Speaking of his visits to Europe last autumn and the signing of a trade agreement with the EEC, Mr. Li reiterated Peking's desire to learn from the advanced technology and experience of the West in industrial and agricultural production.

He believed, he said, that economic and technical exchanges would make steady headway between China and Western Europe. On the long-term agreement with Japan, he noted that it had allowed the increase of some major import and export items from year to year. But it would only represent a part of Sino-Japanese trade, which would be stimulated by other arrangements as well.

## Call for more UK exports to Bulgaria

BY MARGARET HUGHES

BRITISH INDUSTRY is not making enough effort to export to the Bulgarian market and as a result is losing substantial business to its EEC partners, according to Mr. Leopold Friedman, chairman of the Bulgarian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Speaking at a Press conference in London to announce this year's Plovdiv International Fair, Mr. Friedman said the level of British interest is reflected in a small number of companies which have booked space in the British Pavilion at the fair, which is to be held from September 3 to 10.

Only 17 companies are so far participating. This is one less than last year when British participation was again disappointing by comparison with that of other EEC countries. West Germany was represented by 150 companies, while there were around 100 French participants.

As a result, the level of British exports to Bulgaria trails well behind West Germany and France, is less than half the level of Italian exports and lower than Japan, Austria, Switzerland and the Benelux countries.

Last year British exports to Bulgaria totalled \$43.6m, up slightly from the previous year's level of \$41.5m, while West German exports totalled \$292m, and French exports \$123m. In the first four months of this year there has been some improvement with British exports totalling £10.96m against £7.71m a year previously.

Mr. Friedman, deputy commercial counsellor to Britain, urged British companies to participate at the Plovdiv Fair, because, he said, 60 per cent of all contracts awarded by Bulgaria are signed at the Fair and many more negotiated. The total level of transactions at last year's fair was \$3.6bn.

He singled out several sectors which offered British companies particular potential:

- Offshore oil exploration—Bulgaria needs knowledge, cash, instalments for exploration work in the Black Sea.
- Metalurgy—Bulgaria is establishing a major new complex which includes a foundry. GKN is understood to be involved in negotiations for this project.
- Chemicals—several projects are being undertaken in small tonnage chemicals: furfural alcohol, polypropylene and phosphogypsum. CJB and Simon Carves have already undertaken contracts in Bulgaria and it is hoped that the visit here next month of Mr. Pankov, the Bulgarian Minister for the Chemical Industry, will result in further participation by British companies.
- Machine building—plant capacity is being doubled under the current Five Year Plan while a major project is being undertaken as a joint venture with Romania on the Danube. Mr. Toncho Tchakarov, Bulgarian Minister for Machine Building is to visit Britain before the end of the year.
- Coal mining—feasibility studies are being undertaken by the NCB with a view to developing coal reserves in north eastern Bulgaria. If exploited Bulgaria is likely to look to Britain for coal mining equipment.
- Agriculture—although the main contract for the Silistra project was not in the end awarded to a British consortium the Bulgarians have indicated that there is still considerable scope for British participation both in this and other such projects.

One of the problems of exporting to Bulgaria is their preference for barter deals which are tied to the output of a particular plant, though this does not appear to have deterred other European countries. Another pointed out at the press conference by Mr. R. Robson of Plessey (whose company has done a good deal of business in Bulgaria) is that it is often difficult to find out from Bulgarian ministers and industrialists just which projects are open to foreign participation. It is hoped that this will be one of the subjects discussed at the Sofia meeting later this month of the joint British-Bulgarian Commission.

## HONGKONG (Selangor) RUBBER

## MR. MATHEWS' STATEMENT

The Sixty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of Hongkong (Selangor) Rubber Limited was held on June 9 in London. Mr. D. R. Mathews, the Chairman, presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

After serving the company for 43 years as a director, including 34 years as Chairman, Mr. Jack Addinsell retired on 1st March 1978. Sir Finlay Gilchrist, O.B.E., who joined the board in 1954, also retired, last September. Mr. F. T. Gunton, J.M.A., and Mr. R. H. Paylor have been appointed to fill the vacancies. Both gentlemen are well-qualified by their extensive experience in the management of plantation companies, both having also served in the East for many years. Their confirmation at the annual general meeting is warmly recommended. Shareholders will wish me to acknowledge the outstanding services which the company has received from Mr. Addinsell and Sir Finlay Gilchrist.

Rubber crop harvested during 1977 was 4 per cent below estimate but at 307,084 kg. was considered satisfactory taking into consideration the effects of protracted wintering and a subsequent dry spell. Net proceeds from rubber sales were £128,301, down by the same percentage from the 1976 figure.

Hongkong Tin started mining again in the company's leases during the year, and tribute income, received from July 1977, totalled £53,715 for the financial year. In January a landslide covered both gravel pumps in the mine hole and tin ore production has been affected while rehabilitation work proceeds. Present indications are that it should be possible to restore both mining units by June and the Tin Company intends to make up for the delay by installing additional mining units. Tribute income for the current financial year to date is £15,900.

A recent speech by the Chief Minister of Selangor suggests that the State government intends that renewals of mining leases may in future be conditional upon some participation by a State mining company. No official notification has, however, been promulgated but the Tin Company expects to have largely completed the mining of the area covered by our leases by their expiry dates.

The surplus on trading, including tin tribute, was £62,578 and after bringing in investment income and the share of associated company's profit, the pre-tax profit was £113,536, compared with £54,232 for the previous year. We are recommending a final dividend of 5.94 pence per share making, with the interim of 1.32 pence paid last February, a total of 7.26 pence per share for the year. Prospects for 1978 depend largely upon tin tribute received but on the basis of the situation reported above we hope that results will be as satisfactory as those for 1977.

The Report was adopted.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES: HARRISONS & CROSFIELD, LIMITED



## Lloyds Bank Interest Rates

Lloyds Bank Limited has increased its Base Rate from 9% to 10% p.a. with effect from Monday 12th June 1978.

The rate of interest on 7-day notice Deposit accounts and Savings Bank accounts is increased from 6% to 6½% p.a.

The change in Base Rate and Deposit account interest will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branches of

Lloyds Bank International Limited  
The National Bank of New Zealand Limited  
and by  
Lewis's Bank Limited

## Ford suspends production at small car plants

BY TERRY DODSWORTH

Ford, the second largest U.S. car producer, is to close temporarily its assembly operations at San Jose, California and Metuchen, New Jersey, because of disappointingly low sales of its Pinto and Mercury Bobcat models.

Production at the two plants will be suspended for one week to today, laying off some 3,750 men.

Mr. Henry Ford II, the chairman of Ford, said in a recent interview, however, that these two models were the only cars of which the company had adequate stocks. They are both small cars by American standards.

Speaking to Automotive News, the Detroit-based weekly journal, he said that Americans were buying cars at present to hedge against inflation, and Ford was "sold out of just about everything except Pintos and Bobcats."

Mr. Ford went on to suggest that the U.S. producers will increasingly respond to inflationary pressures by increasing prices more than once a year, keeping them continually under review as in Europe.

He said that the company is aiming to introduce new and smaller versions of its large Mercury Marquis and Ford LTD models later this year. But he did not think that the fact that General Motors had taken the lead in downsizing its vehicles had a detrimental effect on Ford's own sales.

Ford has also announced it will suspend car production at its Louisville, Kentucky, plant for one week and at its Dearborn, Michigan, plant for two weeks starting today to conduct training sessions to familiarise employees with 1979 models due to be assembled at both facilities starting during the summer.

However, Ford said that layoffs are not expected at either of the two facilities and production of 1978 models will resume after the training sessions end. The plants will close during the summer for retooling for out-put of 1979 models.

## Renault may expand in Romania

PARIS, June 11.

Regie Nationale des Usines negotiations is to double the output capacity of the Pietsi factory at which Renault vehicles are produced at the rate of 75,000 a year.

Romanian Vice-Prime Minister Mr. Radulescu added that Franco-Romanian trade should increase to Fr 2.6bn a year by 1980 from last year's Fr 2.2bn.

## World Economic Indicators

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1970 = 100

	April '78	March '78	Feb. '78	April '77	% change on year
W. Germany	115	113	113	115	0
Holland	128	125	127	132	-3.0
U.S.	136.0	134.6	132.8	130.1	+4.5
UK	103.7	103.9	103.2	103.3	+0.4
France	130	127	124	128	+1.6
Italy	130.4	119.8	122.4	138.7	-6.9
Belgium	109.1	106.6	105.5	116.9	-5.7
Japan	132.3	130.9	129.8	128.8	+2.7

## JAL brings you Japan from yen to Zen.



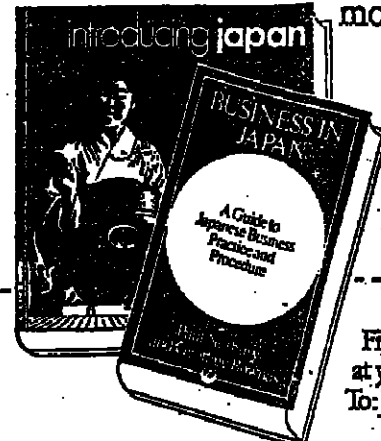
Before you go to Japan, it's a good idea to know something about this fascinating and very different country.

That's why Japan Air Lines have published two superb books that will make learning about Japan a pleasure.

'Business in Japan' will give you important insights into Japanese business practice and procedure.

And 'Introducing Japan' will give you a broad picture of Japanese history, culture and religion. Like we said: Japan from yen to Zen.

When you get to Japan, you'll find that JAL is on hand to give you more help.



Find out more by contacting the Executive Service Secretary at your nearest JAL office, or mail this coupon today.  
To: Japan Air Lines, 8 Hanover Street, London W1R 0DR.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_

In Tokyo, on the mezzanine floor of the Imperial Hotel, you'll find the JAL Executive Service Lounge.

With everything you need except the overheads, it's almost better than having your own Tokyo office.

The lounge has regular office facilities—free or at a nominal charge—and the JAL staff there will take care of your travel and accommodation arrangements.

## JAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE LOUNGE

They will also help you with all aspects of your business, including introductions to Japanese companies, through JETRO, the Japan External Trade Organisation.

Remember too, these are just a part of the JAL Executive Service, the first and still the most comprehensive package of business aids for executives visiting Japan.

It gives you all the help you need—before you go, on the way and when you get there.

With at least 25 flights a week from Europe, and JAL's incomparable in-flight service, you'll realise why JAL fly more Europeans to Japan than any other airline.

We never forget how important you are.

JAL EXECUTIVE SERVICE



## Romania plans oil deal with Nigeria

BY ROGER BOYES

BUCHAREST, June 11.

ROMANIA AND Nigeria are considering an oil deal which could help to reduce substantially Bucharest's dependence on imports of crude from the Middle East according to informed sources here.

The move follows the state visit of General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigerian head of State, to Bucharest last week. General Obasanjo and President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania capped a visit by signing an air traffic agreement but, in a final communique they also spelled out areas of future economic co-operation including fields of energy and petrochemicals.

Romania, although it has for many years had considerable oil reserves, is now a net importer largely because of the demand of its petrochemical industry, one of its strongest growth sectors.

Although few details have emerged about the deal, Western diplomats believe that Nigeria may replace Kuwait in the long-mooted Constanza Oil Refinery project on the Black Sea. Negotiations on this complex which would refine Kuwait oil for export to the West by Romania, are believed to be deadlocked over Kuwait's desire for a share in the profits. Romania is anxious to preserve its economic independence would prefer a compensation or counter-trade agreement. According to the sources such a deal may be reached with Nigeria which has an interest in many Romanian export fields including tractors.

Romania has also approached Algeria, Iran, Greece and some South American countries for a bid to diversify its oil supply—and to avoid dependence on Soviet oil imports.

## SHIPPING REPORT

## Tanker charter rates in the doldrums

BY LYNTON McLAIN, INDUSTRIAL STAFF

TANKER CARGO rates remained almost unchanged last week, continuing on the lines noted by brokers for several months.

There was a moderate increase in activity for very large crude carriers on behalf of U.S. oil companies. But even the entry of Exxon and Shell had little effect on the rate structure. Worldscale 19 appeared firmly established.

The week passed with a better than expected number of fixtures concluded, but there was no major change in owners' fortunes. The Caribbean Sea loading terminals absorbed a fair amount of black oil carriers in the small to medium range sizes. Towards the end of the week, inquiries roused particularly among U.S. charterers.

Inquiries for tonnage in the medium size ship range from the Mediterranean and West African sectors remained steady. But even current rates may not be sustained, Galbraith Wrightson, brokers, said last week.

In the clean cargo sector, the Mediterranean again showed the best returns for owners with a number of fixtures reported from the refineries in the region. The main cargoes were unleaded products, including naphtha and jet fuel, with most cargoes moved in smaller, older tonnage.

One U.S. oil company concluded long-term deals on VLCC tonnage. Up to five ships may have been fixed, three for 12 months each, and two Japanese relets for three years each. On the three-year deals, a rate of \$10,000 per ton was understood to have been fixed.

The Gulf was the main area last week still suffering from the malaise of business and the continuing over-capacity in the world shipping. Only six new VLCC/ULCC orders were placed on the market. For medium sized units inquiry was sufficient to maintain existing rates. A 40,000-ton vessel closed a deal at Worldscale 80.

Trade between Indonesia and the Gulf has been more buoyant than generally elsewhere. Rates rose slightly with a 130,000-ton vessel fixing to the West at Worldscale 40.

On the sale and purchase markets, last week was reported by brokers to have been the quietest for some time. The main interest still lay with the bulk market, but there was very little attractive tonnage available for sale.

Petroleum made a notable impact on the dry cargo market, with its requirement to ship 750,000 tons of coal annually from Richards Bay, South Africa, to Denmark from 1979 to 1983. In other trades, grain was quiet. South American vessels may, in the medium term, still be able to obtain a premium.







# Technical Page

EDITED BY ARTHUR BENNETT AND TED SCHOETERS

## TRANSPORT

### City bus goes on the rails

THERE COULD be a considerable saving in fuel and wear and tear on track in remote districts should tests of a lightweight rail vehicle which begin this month prove successful.

Derived from the Leyland National city bus, the railbus is being evaluated as part of a joint evaluation by Leyland Vehicles and British Rail's Research and Development Division of low-cost vehicle construction methods for possible application to rail systems.

The inbuilt advantage of using a unit derived from machines produced on an assembly line is that advanced technology can be introduced as a matter of course while manufacturing costs stay low.

Most of the components of the city bus are going into the railbuses which are thus backed by experience which has gone into

the 6,000 or so units sold since 1972.

The BR/Leyland experimental vehicle will be fitted at speeds up to 80 mph, the vehicle being flexibly mounted on an unpowered modified rail underframe. The 12 metre prototype is intended to carry 80 passengers and their luggage and consists of two front ends of city buses joined together so that driving compartments are provided at either end of the rail unit.

Designs up to 15 metres in length are to be evaluated.

This experimental work should be of interest in many overseas countries, particularly those where track maintenance is such that standard heavy trains have to proceed with caution.

More Leyland Vehicles on Leyland 21400, at Leyland, Preston, PR5 1SN.

## ELECTRONICS

### Board tests on site

PRINTED circuit board faults can be diagnosed in the field with the 2225 portable tester introduced by GenRad of Bourne End.

The company maintains that the unit will reduce spare board stocking costs and, since the instrument is a true functional tester, boards can confidently be returned to use after repair.

The GR2225 makes use of a 16 bit microcomputer with 192 fully programmable drivers/sensors, guided probe diagnostics, six user power supplies, magnetic tape program storage, a paper strip printer, alpha

numeric display and a built-in digital voltmeter.

A useful advantage is that programs written for a company's production-based PC board tester (GenRad, Teradyne, Computer Automation, Micro and Instrumentation Engineering) can be used to test the same boards in the field with the 2225, eliminating new software-writing costs. There is even a built-in acoustic coupler and modem that enable test programs to be received over telephone lines.

Connection between board and tester has been simplified—no costly device adapters are needed.

More on 06285 26841.

## Touchless access

THE LATEST variant in door access control, claimed to be virtually vandal-proof since it has neither card slots nor push buttons, is a system from Schlage Electronics of California, marketed in the UK by Inertial Systems of Egham, Surrey.

Those desiring access simply present a "Command Key," similar to a credit card, a few inches away from a concealed sensor. When the internal equipment has established validity it will operate an electronic lock and allow access to a specified door, turnstile or barrier.

The "key" contains precision tuned passive electronic circuits which are energised when presented to the sensor and send back a specific frequency pattern.

Various levels of complexity are offered, from simple single door operation with three-card code, to a sophisticated version able to control 256 entrances with 5,000 different card codes.

Any attempt to gain access through an unsupervised door, or at a time or in a direction for which the card holds no authorised produces an alarm on a system display unit.

More on 07843 4400.

## INSTRUMENTS

### Easy on the eyes

MATCHING the company's contribution on a pound for pound basis, National Research Development Corporation made available 21 months ago £40,000 to Vision Engineering of Woking to develop a better stereoscopic version of its Dynascope viewing microscope.

The new microscope has now gone into production and the result is a much more compact design with zoom facilities and provision for attachment to a number of industrial assembly and inspection machines such as wire bonders in the semiconductor industry. The reduction in bulk is largely attributable to the use of a transmission rather than a reflection arrangement in a rotating lenticular disc used in Dynascope to produce the image.

Main point about the microscope is the elimination of conventional dual microscope eye pieces. The resulting freedom of viewing position greatly reduces eye fatigue and there is no need to remove spectacles while viewing.

At the moment there is very little competition in the world market for this kind of instrument and orders have already been taken for 400 in the U.S.

The microscope, which can be zoomed from 3X to 100X magnification and produces a sharp, bright image similar to a back projected slide viewer, has a basic price of £750.

Industrial markets involving inspection or assembly work are expected to account for a high proportion of sales, although the method of image presentation also offers advantages in teaching, where the tutor and students can each examine the magnified image without the need for continual adjustment of the controls.

Initial production rate will be about 80 instruments per month, and Vision Engineering says that this can be doubled if necessary without investment in new production facilities.

More from the company at Send Road, Woking, Surrey GU23 7ER (0483 223417).

## RESEARCH

### Major companies dominate technology

ALMOST 60 per cent of the money spent by private concerns in the U.S. during 1977 for research and development work was by companies in the "Top 50" group, amounting to \$11.9bn out of a \$20bn overall figure.

Inside R and D, which has just released these figures, points out that they represent an average growth over the year of some 15 per cent and do not include the \$10bn provided by U.S. Government sources for the research they are sponsoring.

The ten largest companies in the U.S. spent some \$6.6bn, or one-third of all industrial funds and noteworthy in this group was the sharp increase of \$245m in the Ford Motor Company's spending, taking it into second place at \$1.17bn, ahead of IBM at \$1.45bn, AT and T trails by more than a length at \$718m, followed by GE at \$463m, with United Technologies, DuPont, Eastman Kodak and Chrysler in the \$300m bracket and IIT at \$280m.

R and D/sales dollar ratios showed that high technology companies were in the forefront as could be expected, with Hewlett-Packard again leading at 8.2 per cent, followed by Upjohn, Merck, Polaroid and Eli Lilly. Oil companies, on the other hand, spent less than 1 per cent of sales dollars on research and development.

One conclusion to be drawn is that in an area of industrial activity where costs are rising very steeply, there is a tendency towards rapid concentration of R and D expenditure, as evidenced by the figures for the ten largest companies. What the moral must be for European Governments seeking to sustain a reasonable level of research in their respective countries is only too plain.

Inside R and D, Box 1304, Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024, U.S., for further details.

## METALWORKING

### Welder kept quiet

SOUNDPROOFED from 85 dbA at 1 metre is a diesel welder complying with proposed EEC noise legislation introduced by Petbow of Sandwich, Kent.

Powered by a Perkins D3-152 water cooled diesel engine, it provides welding current between 60-400 amps dc at a 70 per cent duty cycle.

The low noise level has been achieved using sound-absorbent panels to absorb the noise levels are kept to a minimum.

The engine and generator are joined by a special Petbow coupling which ensures correct alignment of the two shafts without investment in new production facilities.

More from the company at Send Road, Woking, Surrey GU23 7ER (0483 223417).

## DATA PROCESSING

### Coral for many minis

RESIDENT CORAL compiler for the PDP-11 minicomputer is available from Systems Designers. The initial version runs on PDP-11/04 and 11/40 machines under the RSX 11 M operating system. Future versions will be available to run under RT11 and RSX11-D.

Cross-compilers are available for most minicomputers in general use and for the Ferranti F100L, Texas Instruments 990/9900 series and the Motorola M6800 microcomputers.

The compiler is a version of the SDL portable CORAL 86 compiler. It has all the desirable attributes of the portable compiler including good error recovery and reporting, diagnostics and trace facilities.

Altogether, 184 compilers and cross compilers for CORAL 86 are now available from SDL, including versions for other Digital Equipment machines, the DEC-10, DEC-20, PDP8 and PDP11.

Systems Designers, Systems House, 57 High Street, Frimley, Surrey, GU26 6JF.

## THE NORGREN OLYMPIAN PLUG-IN SYSTEM

This system of Compressed Air Processing Equipment has been extended and now provides for 1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 72, 84, 96, 108, 120, 132, 144, 156, 168, 180, 192, 210, 228, 240, 252, 264, 276, 288, 300, 312, 324, 336, 348, 360, 372, 384, 396, 408, 420, 432, 444, 456, 468, 480, 492, 504, 516, 528, 540, 552, 564, 576, 588, 600, 612, 624, 636, 648, 660, 672, 684, 696, 708, 720, 732, 744, 756, 768, 780, 792, 804, 816, 828, 840, 852, 864, 876, 888, 900, 912, 924, 936, 948, 960, 972, 984, 996, 1008, 1020, 1032, 1044, 1056, 1068, 1080, 1092, 1104, 1116, 1128, 1140, 1152, 1164, 1176, 1188, 1200, 1212, 1224, 1236, 1248, 1260, 1272, 1284, 1296, 1308, 1320, 1332, 1344, 1356, 1368, 1380, 1392, 1404, 1416, 1428, 1440, 1452, 1464, 1476, 1488, 1500, 1512, 1524, 1536, 1548, 1560, 1572, 1584, 1596, 1608, 1620, 1632, 1644, 1656, 1668, 1680, 1692, 1704, 1716, 1728, 1740, 1752, 1764, 1776, 1788, 1800, 1812, 1824, 1836, 1848, 1860, 1872, 1884, 1896, 1908, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1956, 1968, 1980, 1992, 2004, 2016, 2028, 2040, 2052, 2064, 2076, 2088, 2100, 2112, 2124, 2136, 2148, 2160, 2172, 2184, 2196, 2208, 2220, 2232, 2244, 2256, 2268, 2280, 2292, 2304, 2316, 2328, 2340, 2352, 2364, 2376, 2388, 2400, 2412, 2424, 2436, 2448, 2460, 2472, 2484, 2496, 2508, 2520, 2532, 2544, 2556, 2568, 2580, 2592, 2604, 2616, 2628, 2640, 2652, 2664, 2676, 2688, 2700, 2712, 2724, 2736, 2748, 2760, 2772, 2784, 2796, 2808, 2820, 2832, 2844, 2856, 2868, 2880, 2892, 2904, 2916, 2928, 2940, 2952, 2964, 2976, 2988, 3000, 3012, 3024, 3036, 3048, 3060, 3072, 3084, 3096, 3108, 3120, 3132, 3144, 3156, 3168, 3180, 3192, 3204, 3216, 3228, 3240, 3252, 3264, 3276, 3288, 3300, 3312, 3324, 3336, 3348, 3360, 3372, 3384, 3396, 3408, 3420, 3432, 3444, 3456, 3468, 3480, 3492, 3504, 3516, 3528, 3540, 3552, 3564, 3576, 3588, 3600, 3612, 3624, 3636, 3648, 3660, 3672, 3684, 3696, 3708, 3720, 3732, 3744, 3756, 3768, 3780, 3792, 3804, 3816, 3828, 3840, 3852, 3864, 3876, 3888, 3900, 3912, 3924, 3936, 3948, 3960, 3972, 3984, 3996, 4008, 4020, 4032, 4044, 4056, 4068, 4080, 4092, 4104, 4116, 4128, 4140, 4152, 4164, 4176, 4188, 4200, 4212, 4224, 4236, 4248, 4260, 4272, 4284, 4296, 4308, 4320, 4332, 4344, 4356, 4368, 4380, 4392, 4404, 4416, 4428, 4440, 4452, 4464, 4476, 4488, 4500, 4512, 4524, 4536, 4548, 4560, 4572, 4584, 4596, 4608, 4620, 4632, 4644, 4656, 4668, 4680, 4692, 4704, 4716, 4728, 4740, 4752, 4764, 4776, 4788, 4800, 4812, 4824, 4836, 4848, 4860, 4872, 4884, 4896, 4908, 4920, 4932, 4944, 4956, 4968, 4980, 4992, 5004, 5016, 5028, 5040, 5052, 5064, 5076, 5088, 5100, 5112, 5124, 5136, 5148, 5160, 5172, 5184, 5196, 5208, 5220, 5232, 5244, 5256, 5268, 5280, 5292, 5304, 5316, 5328, 5340, 5352, 5364, 5376, 5388, 5400, 5412, 5424, 5436, 5448, 5460, 5472, 5484, 5496, 5508, 5520, 5532, 5544, 5556, 5568, 5580, 5592, 5604, 5616, 5628, 5640, 5652, 5664, 5676, 5688, 5700, 5712, 5724, 5736, 5748, 5760, 5772, 5784, 5796, 5808, 5820, 5832, 5844, 5856, 5868, 5880, 5892, 5904, 5916, 5928, 5940, 5952, 5964, 5976, 5988, 6000, 6012, 6024, 6036, 6048, 6060, 6072, 6084, 6096, 6108, 6120, 6132, 6144, 6156, 6168, 6180, 6192, 6204, 6216, 6228, 6240, 6252, 6264, 6276, 6288, 6300, 6312, 6324, 6336, 6348, 6360, 6372, 6384, 6396, 6408, 6420, 6432, 6444, 6456, 6468, 6480, 6492, 6504, 6516, 6528, 6540, 6552, 6564, 6576, 6588, 6600, 6612, 6624, 6636, 6648, 6660, 6672, 6684, 6696, 6708, 6720, 6732, 6744, 6756, 6768, 6780, 6792, 6804, 6816, 6828, 6840, 6852, 6864, 6876, 6888, 6900, 6912, 6924, 6936, 6948, 6960, 6972, 6984, 6996, 7008, 7020, 7032, 7044, 7056, 7068, 7080, 7092, 7104, 7116, 7128, 7140, 7152, 7164, 7176, 7188, 7200, 7212, 7224, 7236, 7248, 7260, 7272, 7284, 7296, 7308, 7320, 7332, 7344, 7356, 7368, 7380, 7392, 7404, 7416, 7428, 7440, 7452, 7464, 7476, 7488, 7500, 7512, 7524, 7536, 7548, 7560, 7572, 7584, 7596, 7608, 7620, 7632, 7644, 7656, 7668, 7680, 7692, 7704, 7716, 7728, 7740, 7752, 7764, 7776, 7788, 7800, 7812, 7824, 7836, 7848, 7860, 7872, 7884, 7896, 7908, 7920, 7932, 7944, 7956, 7968, 7980, 7992, 8004, 8016, 8028, 8040, 8052, 8064, 8076, 8088, 8100, 8112, 8124, 8136, 8148, 8160, 8172, 8184, 8196, 8208, 8220, 8232, 8244, 8256, 8268, 8280, 8292, 8304, 8316, 8328, 8340, 8352, 8364, 8376, 8388, 8400, 8412, 8424, 8436, 8448, 8460, 8472, 8484, 8496, 8508, 8520, 8532, 8544, 8556, 8568, 8580, 8592, 8604, 8616, 8628, 8640, 8652, 8664, 8676, 8688, 8700, 8712, 8724, 8736, 8748, 8760, 8772, 8784, 8796, 8808, 8820, 8832, 8844, 8856, 8868, 8880, 8892, 8904, 8916, 8928, 8940, 8952, 8964, 8976, 8988, 9000, 9012, 9024, 9036, 9048, 9060, 9072, 9084, 9096, 9108, 9120, 9132, 9144, 9156, 9168, 9180, 9192, 9204, 9216, 9228, 9240, 9252, 9264, 9276, 9288, 9300, 9312, 9324, 9336, 9348, 9360, 9372, 9384, 9396, 9408, 9420, 9432, 9444, 9456, 9468, 9480, 9492, 9504, 9516, 9528, 9540, 9552, 9564, 9576, 9588, 9600, 9612, 9624, 9636, 9648, 9660, 9672, 9684, 9696, 9708, 9720, 9732, 9744, 9756, 9768, 9780, 9792, 9804, 9816, 9828, 9840, 9852, 9864, 9876, 9888, 9900, 9912, 9924, 9936, 9948, 9960, 9972, 9984, 9996, 10008, 10020, 10032, 10044, 10056, 10068, 10080, 10092, 10104, 10116, 10128, 10140, 10152, 10164, 10176, 10188, 10200, 10212, 10224, 10236, 10248, 10260, 10272, 10284, 10296, 10308, 10320, 10332, 10344, 10356, 10368, 10380, 10392, 10404, 10416, 10428, 10440, 10452, 10464, 10476, 10488, 10500, 10512, 10524, 10536, 10548, 10560, 10572, 10584, 10596, 10608, 10620, 10632, 10644, 10656, 10668, 10680, 10692, 10704, 10716, 10728, 10740, 10752, 10764, 10776, 10788, 10800, 10812, 10824, 10836, 10848, 10860, 10872, 10884, 10896, 10908, 10920, 10932, 10944, 10956, 10968, 10980, 10992, 11004, 11016, 11028, 11040, 11052, 11064, 11076, 11088, 11100, 11112, 11124, 11136, 11148, 11160, 11172, 11184, 11196, 11208, 11220, 11232, 11244, 11256, 11268, 11280, 11292, 11304, 11316, 11328, 11340, 11352, 11364, 11376, 11388, 11400, 11412, 11424, 11436, 11448, 11460, 11472, 11484, 11496, 11508, 11520, 11532, 11544, 11556, 11568, 11580, 11592, 11604, 11616, 11628, 11640, 11652, 11664, 11676, 11688, 11700, 11712, 11724, 11736, 11748, 11760, 11772, 11784, 11796, 11808, 11820, 11832, 11844, 11856, 11868, 11880, 11892, 11904, 11916, 11928, 11940, 11952, 11964, 11976, 11988, 12000, 12012, 12024, 12036, 12048, 12060, 12072, 12084, 12096, 12108, 12120, 12132, 12144, 12156, 12168, 12180, 12192, 12204, 12216, 12228, 12240, 12252, 12264, 12276, 12288, 12300, 12312, 12324, 12336, 12348, 12360, 12372, 12384, 12396, 12408, 12420, 12432, 12444, 12456, 12468, 12480, 12492, 12504, 12516, 12528, 12540, 12552, 12564, 12576, 12588, 12600, 12612, 12624, 12636, 12648, 12660, 12672, 12684, 12696, 12708, 12720, 12732, 12744, 12756, 12768, 12780, 12792, 12804, 12816, 12828, 12840, 12852, 12864, 12876, 12888, 12900, 12912, 12924, 12936, 12948, 12960, 12972, 12984, 12996, 13008, 13020, 13032, 13044, 13056, 13068, 13080, 13092, 13104, 13116, 13128, 13140, 13152, 13164, 13176, 13188, 13200, 13212, 13224, 13236, 13248, 13260, 13272, 13284, 13296, 13308, 13320, 13332, 13344, 13356, 13368, 13380, 13392, 13404, 13416, 13428, 13440, 13452, 13464, 13476, 13488, 13500, 13512, 13524, 13536, 13548, 13560, 13572, 13584, 13596, 13608, 13620, 13632, 13644, 13656, 13668, 13680, 13692, 13704, 13716, 13728, 13740, 13752, 13764, 13776, 13788, 13800, 13812, 13824, 13836, 13848, 13860, 13872, 13884, 13896, 13908, 13920, 13932, 13944, 13956, 13968, 13980, 13992, 14004, 14016, 14028, 14040, 14052, 14064, 14076, 14088, 14100, 14112, 14124, 14136, 14148, 14160, 14172, 14184, 14196, 14208, 14220, 14232, 14244, 14256, 14268, 14280, 14292, 14304, 14316, 14328, 14340, 14352, 14364, 14376, 14388, 14400, 14412, 14424, 14436, 14448, 14460, 14472, 14484, 14496, 14508, 14520, 14532, 14544, 14556, 14568, 14580, 14592, 14604, 14616, 14628, 14640, 14652, 14664, 14676, 14688, 14700, 14712, 14724, 14736, 14748, 14760, 14772, 14784, 14796, 14808, 14820, 14832, 14844, 14856, 14868, 14880, 14892, 14904, 14916, 14928, 14940, 14952, 14964, 14976, 14988, 15000, 15012, 15024, 15036, 15048, 15060, 15072, 15084, 15096, 15108, 15120, 15132, 15144, 15156, 15168, 15180, 15192, 15204, 15216, 15228, 15240, 15252, 15264, 15276, 15288, 15300, 15312, 15324, 15336, 15348, 15360, 15372, 15384, 15396, 15408, 15420, 15432, 15444, 15456, 15468, 15480, 15492, 15504, 15516, 15528, 15540, 15552, 15564, 15576, 15588, 15600, 15612, 15624, 15636, 15648, 15660, 15672, 15684, 15696, 15708, 15720, 15732, 15744, 15756, 15768, 15780, 15792, 15804, 15816, 15828, 15840, 15852, 15864, 15876, 15888, 15900, 15912, 15924, 15936, 15948, 15960, 15972, 15984, 15996, 16008, 16020, 16032, 16044, 16056, 16068, 16080, 16092, 16104, 16116, 16128, 16140, 16152, 1616



# Building and Civil Engineering

## Cubitts adds £17m more

DURING THE past six weeks, Holland, Hannen and Cubitts has won contracts to a total value of £17m, additional to the £10m announced at the start of that period.

Of the total, £7m of the work is in Scotland where the largest contract of the lot has been awarded. This is a £4.1m contract for the construction of a new office block for the company which handles investments for the miners' pension fund, working in this instance in partnership with Glasgow City Council.

Elsewhere in the Glasgow area, at Cathcart, a two-storey computer building costing £2.1m is to be erected for the South of Scotland Electricity Board. And under a third Scottish contract, just under £1m worth of houses (73 units)

are to be built at Uddingston for Hamilton District Council. In England, the largest of the recent awards appears to be one worth around £2.3m for the construction of an administrative centre at British Leyland's Chrysler Parts Division and there is a second large motor industry contract worth £2m with Ford for a series of jobs at Halewood. These include £1.3m-worth of work on extensions to the transmission plant.

Another £2.1m award covers work on three listed buildings at Lancaster Gate, London, to transform them into flats but with the amenities of a restaurant, medical centre and swimming pool. This refurbishment contract has been placed by the Rump Corporation and a Saudi Arabian architect—A. Al-Sayed—has been appointed, working with

quantity surveyors Edmond Shipway and Partners. Bank of Abu Dhabi has let a £600,000 contract for work at its premises in Albert Gate, London, built by Thomas Cubitt, founder of the building company, some 120 years ago.

Another banking contract is from the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia and the work to be carried out at the premises is valued at £360,000.

A housing project at Yate, Bristol, calls for the construction of 65 dwellings for Northavon District Council at a cost of £720,000. In Lancashire, a sports hall and a practice hall are to be erected for the extension of the Darwen Leisure Centre at a cost of £420,000. At Preston, £370,000 is to be spent on a kitchen and dining area extension for the Tuson College.

## McAlpine's butter plant award

WORTH ALMOST £53m, an award has gone to Sir Robert McAlpine and Sons from Empire Dairies for the construction at Swindon, Wilts, of a large butter packing plant.

Six separate buildings will go to form the complex on an area of 47,000 square metres, the site being close to the M4 motorway at Blagrove Farm.

The first operation, excavation of 75,000 cubic metres of spoil to a depth of four metres, begins immediately.

Completion will take place in two phases, the first aimed at July next year and the second for some three months later. Architects and quantity surveyors are the Wyvern Partnership of Swindon.

## Mowlem & Dimsdale share £4½m

IN WILLOUGHBY LANE, Tottenham, London, N17, a factory and warehouse space of over 172,000 sq ft are to be built following a partnership between John Mowlem and Dimsdale Developments (South East) who will construct the building under a £4½m contract.

The project will start on September 1 and the first units, following a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

The project includes a 22 metre diameter by 9.3 metres deep pumping station, rising main, inlet works, settling tanks and works pumping station, etc. Work has started and should be completed in 21 months.

THE NORTH East Water Authority has awarded Taylor Woodrow Construction (Northern) a £1.08m contract for the construction of a pumping station and sewage treatment works at Millom, Cumbria.

## £9½m awards to Wimpey

A MAJOR CONTRACT in a total of £9.5m recently awarded to George Wimpey is a £4.5m petroleum development camp in Oman. The company will construct a self-contained camp at Marmul in the Sultanate of Oman for Petroleum Development. Situated in the centre of the oilfields, the project comprises housing units, central mess facilities, laundry, bakery and kitchens and will house company employees and their contractors. Also provided will be recreational facilities and all ancillary services.

Out of four contracts totalling in excess of £4m won by the Toronto office one for £3m for the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications is for the construction of a four-lane wide, seven miles long extension of the Don Valley Parkway north of Toronto.

Another contract for the Ministry is for a part of Highway 402 (Wyoming to Sarina). Remaining contracts in Canada cover waterworks, sanitary and storm sewage at Westlock, Alberta, and underground water storage at Wabigoon, Ontario.

The Irvine Development Corporation has awarded a contract in excess of £1m to the company's Glasgow regional office for the construction of 86 houses in Wimpey No-Fines technique. This project comprises 18 single-storey, 55 two-storey and 10 three-storey houses. Also included in the job are sewers, roads, parking areas, footpaths, drainage and general site works.

## £3.4m for Henry Boot

FIVE CONTRACTS worth almost £3.4m have been recently awarded to Henry Boot Construction, the largest, at £1.7m, being for the construction of 157 dwellings on the Ingol housing development near Fulwood from the Central Lancashire Development Corporation.

The company will build 14 warehouse units for £570,000 at the AS Trading Estate at Ballieston, Glasgow, for Municipal Mutual Insurance, the first phase of a new industrial development.

Extensions to Hope Hospital, Salford, for the North Western Regional Health Authority will cost £420,000 and the other jobs are four warehouses in Birmingham for Slough Estates Design and Construction and factory buildings on the Ordsall Industrial Estate, Salford, part of Salford's Inner City Project.

## Taylor Woodrow—£5m

THE FIRST stage of a comprehensive development at Cheltenham Racecourse (the headquarters of National Hunt Racing) calls for the construction of a £1.4m members' grandstand, scheduled for completion in February, 1979. This will include private boxes, covered seating and standing and all other modern amenities for racegoers. This is among three contracts totalling

£5m awarded to Taylor Woodrow.

The largest contract is for Littlewoods chain store in Hanley, Staffordshire, where, at a cost of £2.7m, a three-storey building will be sited in Lamb Street.

The third contract is for housing development in the Manchester area for the Northern Counties (Cromford) Housing Society.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

Stress, deformation, and internal forces in beams, columns, slabs, frames and footings can be quickly determined.

More from LUCS on 01-387 4344 at 39 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PP.

## Housing in South-East London

UNDER a £3.7m contract, John Laing is to start soon on a new housing estate in Marvells Lane, Grove Park, SE12, for the London Borough of Lewisham.

There will be 106 two-bedroom houses, 43 three-bedroom houses plus 58 one-bedroom flats. Also called for are 10 two-bedroom and eight two-bedroom flats and two three-bedroom houses specially designed for the disabled.

Two access roads are to be constructed from nearby Dunkery Road and part of the site has been allocated for future development. The Council to provide a community centre and children's home.

These protective layers are applied to both sides of the panels. An epoxy primer is then added to provide a further bond between the flexible base coat and the coloured weather coat.

The new production facilities will enable Versacor to be made in sheets of greater widths than asbestos — 900 mm against 750 mm.

ONE OF the biggest cold storage chambers in Europe has just been completed close to London Heathrow airport.

It has been built at a cost of £2.1m by Smith and Partners for Anglia Lockwood Holdings and has a capacity of 2.8m cubic feet. Designed to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

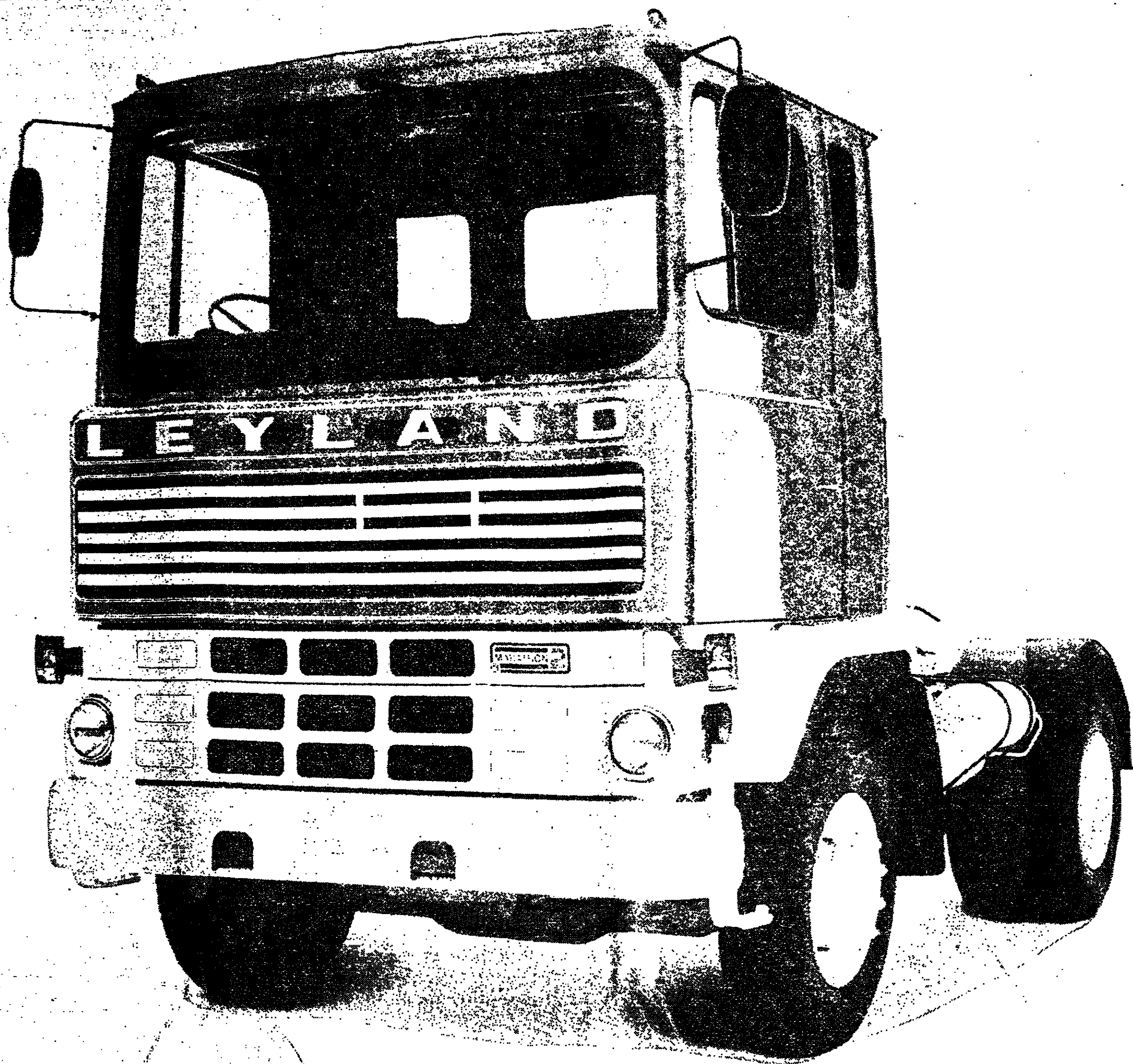
Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables.

Designing to serve the whole of the UK it will store up to 25,000 tons of meat, dairy products and vegetables





# LEYLAND VEHICLES. THE NAME THAT CARRIES A LOT OF WEIGHT.

We're Britain's biggest specialist truck builder. And we have a world-wide reputation for producing the very best commercial vehicles.

Last year alone, we built over 30,000 trucks, buses and tractors. And we exported over half of them. You probably know us better as Leyland Truck & Bus. But now we're called Leyland Vehicles. We're investing over £130m in new research, development and manufacturing facilities.

We're planning a completely new range of trucks. We're doubling heavy truck production capacity. And we're expanding and fully computerising our parts back-up.

So, our service network will not only be the biggest but also the most efficient in Britain. We're doing what we've always done best.

But we're doing it better than ever.



**© Leyland Vehicles. Nothing can stop us now.**



# The Executive's and Office World

EDITED BY CHRISTOPHER LORENZ

The recent Government White Paper on industrial democracy looked favourably on the flexible two-tier boards which operate in Danish companies. Hilary Barnes, in Copenhagen, explains how the system works and how employee directors have fared on them

## Something flexible in the boardroom state of Denmark

IF BRITISH companies are concerned at the prospect of two-tier boards they could do well to look to Denmark where they have long been part of the Danish tradition. In fact they appear to run so smoothly and are so well established that businessmen are somewhat surprised if asked how well they think the system works.

Two tier boards were embodied in Denmark's first Companies Act in 1917 and there was no thought of altering the system when the Act was revised in 1930 and again in 1973. Its advantage over the UK system, according to Ministry of Commerce officials here, is that it is regulated by statute while at the same time retaining the advantage of very considerable flexibility.

### Legal rights

Under Danish law companies with share capital of over 400,000 kroner (£40,000) must have a board of directors, elected by the shareholders, and a management board, appointed by the directors. For companies with a smaller share capital the two-tier board is optional, but it has to be introduced whenever employees wish to exercise their right to elect representatives to the board of directors—a right which exists in all companies with 50 or more employees. And it applies both to joint stock companies and to private companies (Anpartsselskaber, similar to the GmbH).

There is no rigid division of function or personnel between the directors and management board. But the majority of the board of directors must consist of those who are not on the board of management. The chairman of the directors cannot also be a member of the board of management, although this does not mean he cannot be a working chairman. Management board members have the right to attend and address meetings of the board of directors.

The division of functions between the two boards is only loosely defined and therefore varies widely in practice. This is the major difference between Danish and German law. In Germany there is a rigid division of functions between the supervisory and management boards, and there is no overlapping membership. The German management board alone can bind the company in contracts with third parties and is also entirely responsible for

the day-to-day running of the company. The supervisory board's role is as its name suggests, to supervise and control. The Danish board of directors also has a supervisory and overseeing function, while the management board is responsible for day-to-day operations, but members of both boards can bind the company vis-à-vis third parties.



Poul Svanholm, managing director of United Breweries, but not a member of the Board.



Steen Langebaek, managing director of Sophus Berendsen and a member of the Rentokil board.



Jan Bonde Nielsen, majority shareholder and managing director of Burmeister and Wain.

ment shall be responsible for the management of the company.

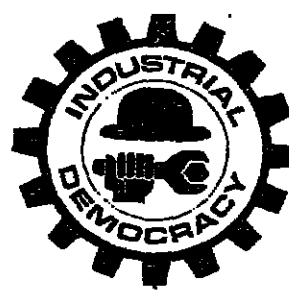
"The management shall be in charge of the current management of the company and shall in this connection observe the instructions and orders issued by the board of directors. The current management shall not include such transactions as are, in relation to the general circumstances of the company, of an unusual class or importance. Such transactions shall not be

In practice the system functions very much like the unitary board system of the UK. The company is run by the board of management, which at intervals must take major matters to the directors for approval. This is much the same as the relationship between the executive directors of a UK company and the full board. Mr. Steen Langebaek, managing director of Sophus Berendsen and a member of the board of Rentokil, and who therefore has experi-

ence of both systems explains: "There are differences in the systems, but they are not as significant as one might think." He thought that the Danish system had some slight advantages over that of the UK. It was probably a good thing that on major policy matters the management had to discuss matters with the board of directors; shareholders appreciate the safeguard that the managing director alone cannot change company policy.

It was also possible that in cases of conflict the Danish board of directors would find it easier to dismiss a manager who was a board appointee and not directly responsible to the shareholders.

These comments do not apply where the managing director is



## Where worker-directors rouse so little passion

DENMARK'S TWO-TIER system was duly elected to the board by the shareholders. "If the workers on to company Boards, through a reform introduced in 1974. Generally, it seems to have worked to everyone's satisfaction, although qualified by the trade unions' desire for more far-reaching reforms.

The law gives the employees in companies with 50 or more employees a right to elect two members to the board of directors. Only employees of the company are eligible for election and they must have worked with the company for at least a year. All company employees, except members of the board of management, have the right to vote and it is impossible for outside bodies, such as the Danish TUC, to appoint members to company boards.

Elections are held by a simple majority voting system, which usually results in the blue-collar unions having a dominant voice. When the first elections were held, blue and white collar workers in most companies agreed to share the Board posts. But since then it seems that the blue collar unions have taken more of the places. Participation in elections is high, averaging 76 per cent, according to an employers' federation survey in 1975.

### Shareholders

If the board feels that the white-collar workers should be represented even though they have failed to obtain an elected representative, it can also co-opt a white-collar nominee to the board. Metallic, the die-casting company in Skive, Jutland, asked the white-collar employees to nominate a member and he

was duly elected to the board by the shareholders. "If the workers on to company Boards, through a reform introduced in 1974. Generally, it seems to have worked to everyone's satisfaction, although qualified by the trade unions' desire for more far-reaching reforms.

The main criticism is that two years in office is not enough for employee directors.

It has improved the provision of information both to and from employees. The unions have three main points of criticism. Worker board members are subject to the same rules of confidentiality as all other board members and they feel that this sometimes hinders worker directors from telling colleagues all that they feel they ought to know. Second, the system fails to function for multi-national companies where a board in London, for instance, can decide to shut down a company in Denmark without consulting the Danish employees. Bendix Borsrup feels that on the whole the multi-nationals are no less eager to co-operate with employees.

### Evaluation

Third, the system does not function properly for company group operations. The holding company where the big decisions are taken may have fewer than 50 employees and therefore no employees on the board. The Folkeeting is discussing an amendment which would enable employees of daughter companies to elect representatives to the parent company's board, but the fate of the amendment is as yet uncertain.

The main criticism from employees is that the two-year period of office for worker directors is too short because it limits the amount that employee directors can do.

On the plus side, employees point to the fact that evaluation of an employee is always considered by the board, that understanding of company accounts among employees has greatly improved, and that the work of the board has been demystified.

## How to spot that technological winner

HOW CAN a general manager tell in advance whether a technological innovation is a potential winner or loser for his company? This has become the nightmare of many a top businessman, as the need to innovate has grown—and with it the cost of backing a "loser."

Illustrating the question even more painfully, an article in the latest Harvard Business Review asks "How did the management of such corporations as Addressograph-Multigraph, Lockheed, Eastman Kodak and IBM all fail to recognise in xerographic copying a major opportunity?"

Suggesting a framework within which general managers can assess the strategic merit of a potentially radical innovation, the article emphasises that it is no good delegating responsibility for it to experts—whether research and development or marketing specialists.

Such delegation is sensible for products in the midst of their life cycles, when continuous evolutionary change is the substance of business advance," the authors state. Here, general managers can depend on established agencies and systems, and the appropriate question for them to ask during their periodic reviews is "Are we doing the job right?"

But the exploitation of basic new technical inventions for emerging markets poses a tough question that only the general manager himself can answer. Not "Are we doing the job right?" but "Are we doing the right job?" Line management is ill-equipped to answer the second question, for several reasons, the authors argue.

First, line managers cannot be aggressive advocates of their functional specialties and still make the objective assessments required for strategic judgment. Second, the very style that is most effective in managing continuing operations becomes a disadvantage in dealing with radical technical and market changes. Finally, "the wide range of possible outcomes and high level of uncertainties involved in a major innovation require that top management commit itself firmly and explicitly."

stone of a key Japanese export industry" (consumer electronics).

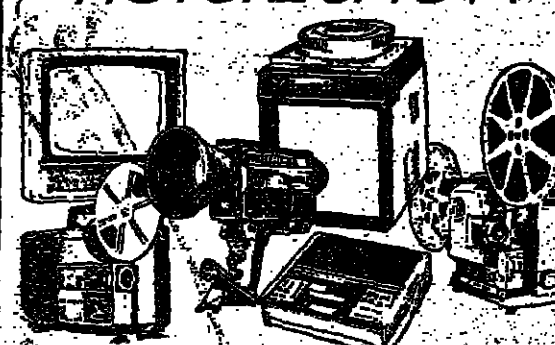
The strategic assessment framework proposed by the authors for general managers is based on their argument that the main determinants of an innovation's success—"technology potency," and "business advantage" to the company—rest on four underlying considerations: inventive merit; embodiment merit (the embodiment of the innovative concept into a working product); operational merit (its impact on the company's existing business practices); and market merit.

Provided the reader is not deterred by these, and other, examples of American business-education jargon, the article provides a useful intellectual framework for the general manager to assess technical innovations which might otherwise daunt him or pass him by.

How to spot a technological winner. Harvard Business Review, March-April 1978, Boston, Massachusetts 02163, U.S.

Christopher Lorenz

## SOUND MOVING PICTURE SHOW



16mm and video users, still photographers. Come and see the very best in cine, photographic, audio-visual and video equipment.

Your chance to handle all our equipment

Get all your questions answered by the experts

Free advice on making movies—silent and sound

Free competition—with super prizes

It's going to be a great event—so don't forget

Get free tickets from your local dealer or at the door

**GREAT EASTERN HOTEL**

**JUNE 13, 14 and 15**

**9.30am-8pm**

Liverpool Street (next to

Liverpool Street main line station), London EC2

**BELLE HOWELL**

## Buy the FT. Sell computers.

Business efficiency is big business. Computer hardware, software and systems are all expensive. And keeping business efficient is a job that keeps men busy. Reaching these men is never easy. But with the Financial Times on your advertising schedule, you're more likely to succeed.

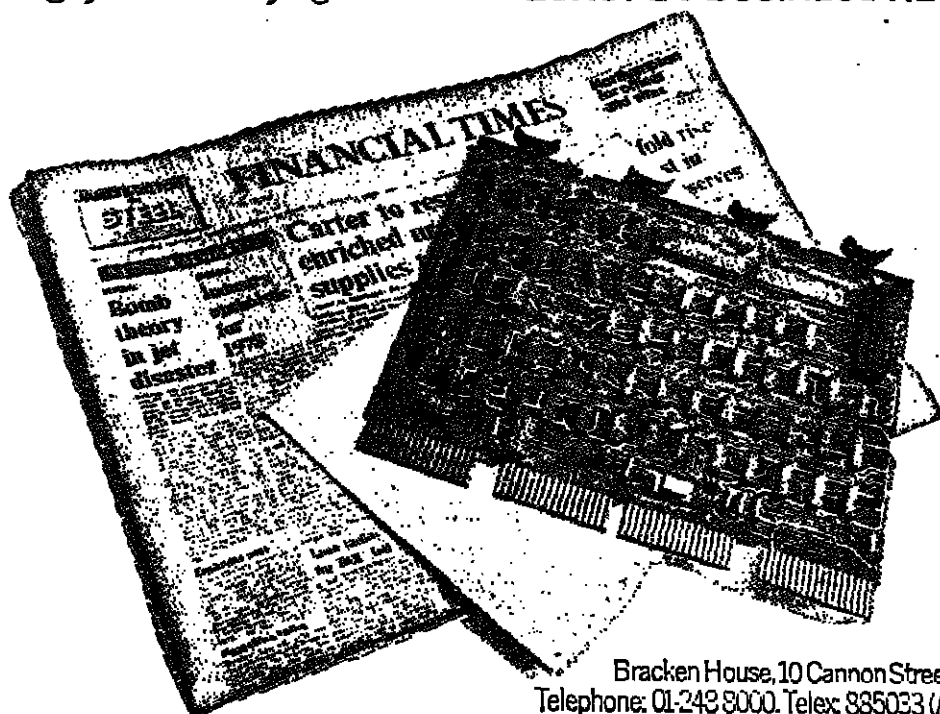
Through our regular columns on the Technical Page, in special surveys and specific articles, we cover the latest developments in the world of computers and accounting systems. Carrying news of

the latest developments long before it appears in specialist journals.

We talk to businessmen about business, to office managers about management. Every day of the working week. Which means that we get read.

If you, or your clients, want to keep your own business efficiently profitable, contact Robert Murrell on 01-248 8000 (extension 246). And sell computers.

**FINANCIAL TIMES**  
EUROPE'S BUSINESS NEWSPAPER



Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London EC4A 3BY.  
Telephone: 01-248 8000. Telex: 835033 (Advertisement Dept.).



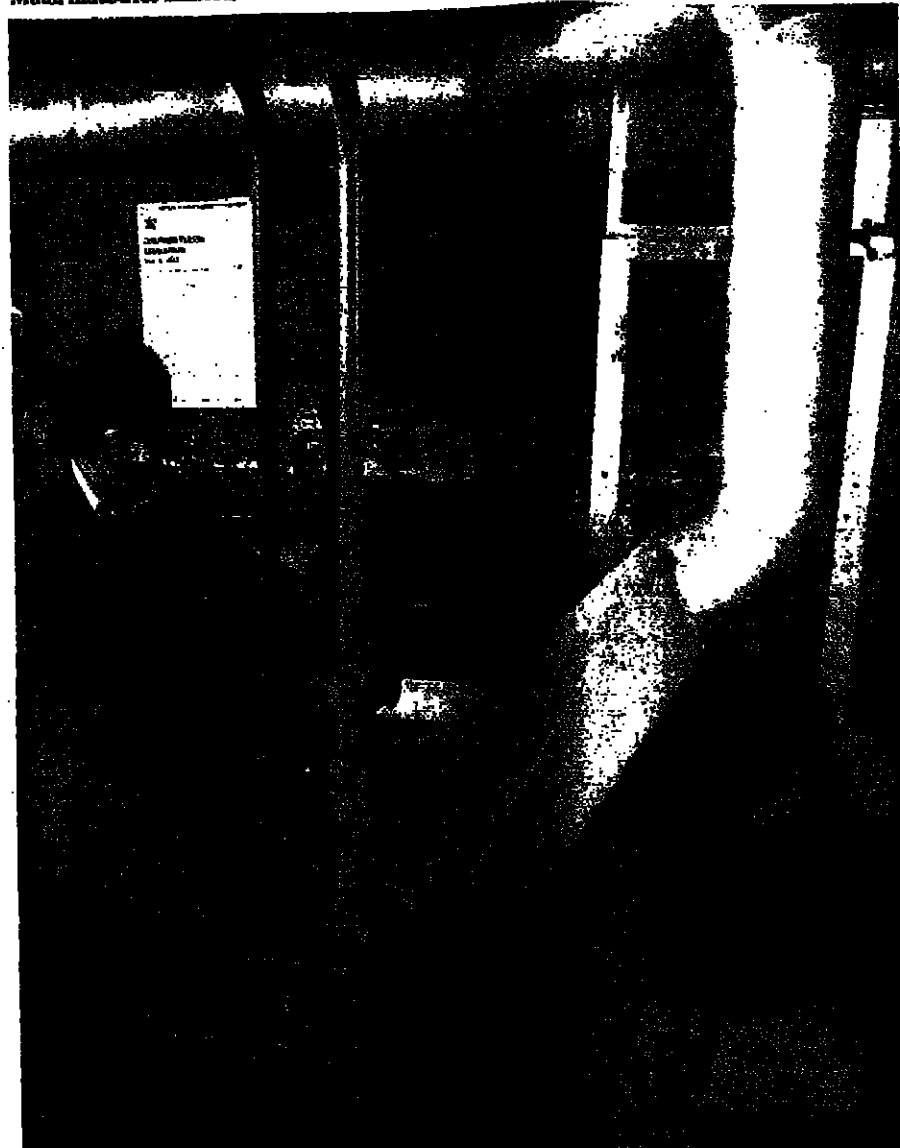
الشرق الأوسط

Danisco Limited, Weston-super-Mare



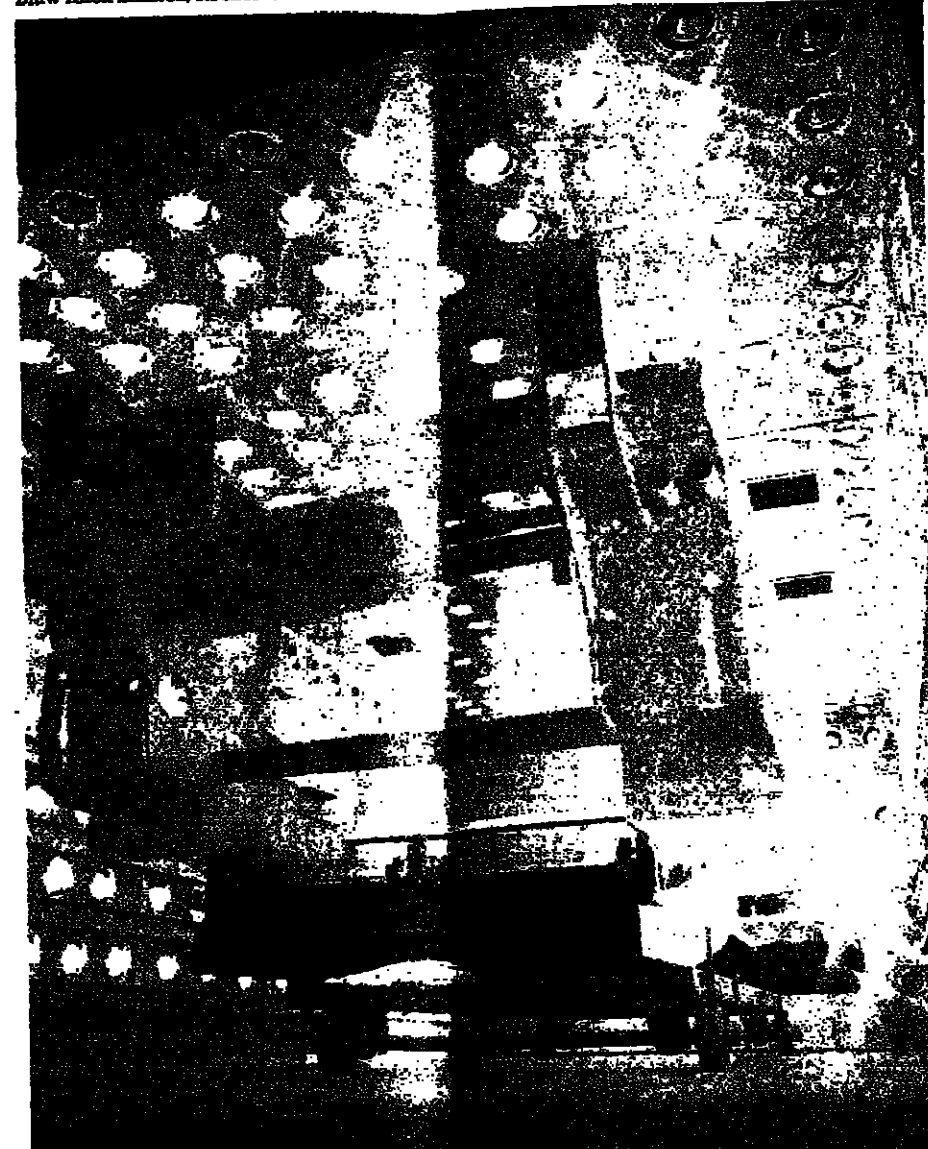
**Electric convection curing improves product quality**

Maua Industries Limited, Mansfield



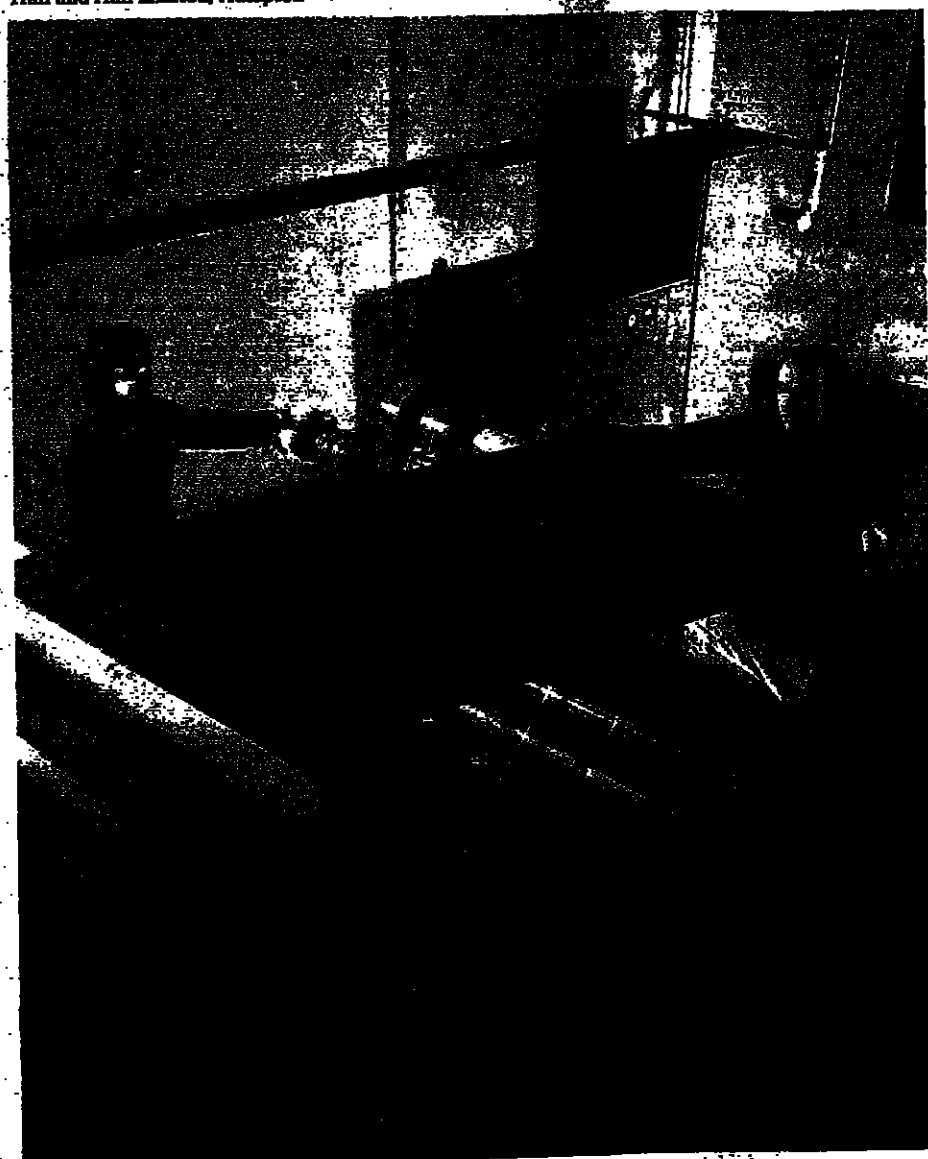
**Low-cost installation with electric vat heaters**

Blaw Knox Limited, Rochester



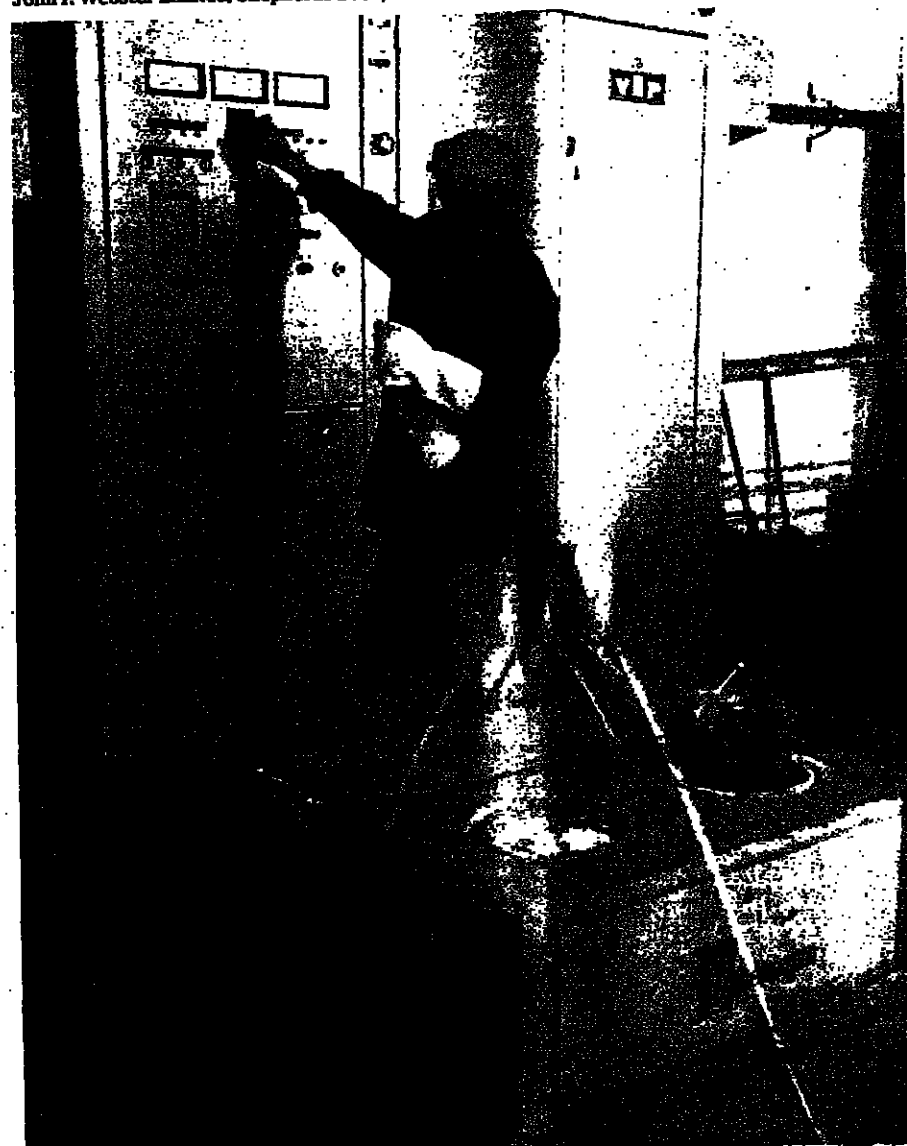
**Electric infra-red oven speeds paint drying**

Hall and Hall Limited, Hampton



**Supplementary electric steam raising at point of use saves money**

John R Webster Limited, Shepherds Bush, London



**Small foundry makes big cost savings by going electric**

Compra Trim & Nameplates Limited, Dunstable



**Electric infra-red curing increases production**

GEC Distribution Transformers Limited, Broadstairs



**Electric convection oven gives flexible drying control at low capital cost**

RHP Bearings Limited, Blackburn



**Electric foundry automation...and a better environment for everyone**

# Electricity. Results on application.

Rising fuel prices and an awareness that our raw material resources are limited are causing industry to take a fresh look at fuel and energy costs. The companies featured here have all adopted electric processes to benefit from improved efficiency and profitability. If you would like to know more about these applications return the coupon below.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Position \_\_\_\_\_  
 Company \_\_\_\_\_  
 Type of business \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Post to: The Electricity Council, Room 2R2,  
 30 Millbank, London SW1P 4RD

**INVEST ELECTRIC**

The Electricity Council, England and Wales











## FINANCIAL TIMES

BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4A 3BY  
 Telegrams: Finantime, London F51. Telex: 886341/2, 883897  
 Telephone: 01-248 8000

Monday June 12 1978

## Missing the target

THE REPORT on the retail footwear trade which the Price Commission published before the week-end is a disappointing document. For the only recommendation the commission saw fit to make was that the Government should control the mark-up of specialist footwear multiples with ten or more outlets, a group which collectively have about 40 per cent of the market. This conclusion not only illustrates the mistake of relying upon the Price Commission to promote competition policy but brings out some of the other weaknesses in the range of policy instruments currently available.

## Climate

The commission may be right when it says that competition is not the force that it could be in the footwear trade and that, in particular, the British Shoe Corporation, the largest and one of the most efficient and profitable groups in the trade, does not deploy its potential strength to the full. There are, it is true, several factors which should favour a competitive climate. Most buyers are visiting up to four, five or more retailers before deciding what they want. Small independent high-cost footwear specialists have declined in number; and other non-specialist multiples such as Marks and Spencer and British Home Stores, are fast becoming a competitive, albeit still relatively small, force. And the range of choice has been widened, as in most countries, by the growth of imports.

On the other hand, there are factors which constrain competition. The market is highly segmented by area, price range, and style, so that market shares which are small in national terms may be more significant in particular locations. Secondly, resale price maintenance has been replaced by the practice of recommending resale prices. These are almost universally respected, save during sales periods, both for UK brands (on which the independent specialist shops heavily concentrate) and for imported brands (handled largely by the multiples). Thirdly, retailer brands are widely sold by multiples.

## Questions for Israel

SEVEN MONTHS ago today Mr. Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister, formally invited President Anwar Sadat of Egypt to visit Jerusalem. One of the historic visits was that the only achievement of such an initiative would be to cause irreparable disarray in the Arab ranks.

On the surface, this dismal analysis seems to be proving accurate. In Egypt, Mr. Sadat has come under increasing criticism for everything from his economic to his foreign policies. His response has been basically in two directions, both of them putting into reverse his moves to make Egypt more democratic. First, he held a referendum on proposed legislation which was deliberately aimed at excluding the two political parties which most faithfully reflect political trends within the country—namely the New Wafd on the right, and the Unionist Progressive Party (NPP) on the left. The result of the referendum was predictably favourable. This leaves two parties in operation—the majority centrist party headed by the Prime Minister and a small right-wing party which usually supports the government.

## Investigation

Mr. Sadat's second move was to clamp down again on those who have been critical of his policies, ordering five of Egypt's most distinguished journalists to appear before the Prosecutor General for investigation. On top of this, Mr. Sadat twice last week in addresses to the Second and Third Armies referred for the first time since the visit to Jerusalem to the possibility of having to use force to regain land occupied by Israel. So much for Egypt itself.

On the eastern Arab front, Syria and Jordan have fallen out because of King Hussein's tacit support for Mr. Sadat. In addition, Syria is deeply embroiled in Lebanon through its 30,000 troops which make up the bulk of the Arab Deterrent Force. Lebanon itself now scarcely exists as a single entity with its politicians more deeply divided than before the civil war and with President Sarkis able to draw only on a tiny and impotent national army as an

assertion of central authority.

In the south, as the Israelis prepare to complete their withdrawal, scheduled for tomorrow, the UN is attempting to keep the Palestinians back and the Christians from counter-attacking. (Israel's attack on a Palestinian base last week indicated that it would not hesitate to do the same again if there was more trouble.) Within the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Yasser Arafat has said his men will not cause trouble, but his authority is being challenged both within his own organisation and by extreme Palestinian groups.

## Self-rule

The Israeli cabinet meets today to discuss answers to questions put by the U.S. The key ones concern Mr. Begin's offer of administrative self-autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The first question seeks to establish what the Israelis believe will happen after the expiry of the proposed five years of self-rule, and the second asks how thereafter the Palestinians themselves will participate in determining their future.

In spite of the apparent Arab disarray, it would be in Israel's long-term interest to give positive answers to the American queries. First, for Washington a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict is still a priority, and it has shown through the aircraft deal with Egypt and Saudi Arabia that it has important interests in the Middle East besides guaranteeing Israel's security. Second, Mr. Sadat could eventually become desperate enough to turn to arms—as he did in 1973—even if he stood no chance of winning. Third, an offer positive enough to interest King Hussein could transform the Egypt-Israel dialogue by strengthening Mr. Sadat's claim that he is capable of obtaining concessions on fronts other than Sinai.

Finally, it is an opportunity to revive the most imaginative initiative to come out of the Middle East since the conflict began. Otherwise the only factors to calm would be those cynical critics of Mr. Sadat who maintain that the visit to Jerusalem was an exercise which had never been worth taking in the first place.

## Italian farming: the case of the odd-shaped tomato

By MARGARET van HATTEM in Brussels

LENIN LIKED southern Italy. He marked it down as a future paradise on earth for pensioned-off workers from the grimmer northern climes, a sort of Euro-Bournemouth. Instead it has turned into a bureaucratic purgatory. In Rome and Brussels alike, as they ponder the problems of Mediterranean development and EEC enlargement to include Greece, Spain and Portugal, they are beginning to wish that Garibaldi had never landed in Sicily to join the South to the rest of Italy.

Southern Italian agriculture is in a bad way and neither Rome nor Brussels appears competent to do much about it. The EEC Common Agricultural Policy rewards those with the political weight to back their demands, which means that Italy has consistently got the worst deal of all member states. But the Italians could do more to help themselves and far more to help the South. They import too many of the things they consume, they are inept at marketing the things they export, and their attempts over the past 30 years to develop the South have been costly but not particularly effective.

## Intervention stockpiles

The CAP was designed to protect European farmers but was not tailored for those in the South. Northern producers of cereals, sugar, dairy products and beef are guaranteed prices double and triple world market prices, encouraging them to produce directly for the growing intervention stockpiles. The Commission in Brussels accepts the link between high prices and surpluses but cannot, it appears, do much more than curb the price rise. Southern producers get far less and often no support for their fruit and vegetables, olive oil, wine, and durum wheat. But the Commission cannot, it appears, devise much beyond token price supports, processing and marketing aids, irrigation and modernisation schemes which, while helping the South, barely begin to redress the balance.

Under the CAP, Italy gets the worst of both worlds. Changing consumption patterns since the war, not matched by changing production patterns, have made it a major importer of northern products. It gets around 85 per cent of its butter, milk, cheese, and sugar from the Community and vast quantities of cereal (particularly animal feeds)—spending more on imports from the Community than any member except Germany.

In return, Italy feels it should have preference in EEC markets for its fruit and vegetables (which constitute about a quarter of its agricultural output), its olive oil, and wine—with price supports and tariffs high enough to protect it from third country competition. Its failure

over the years to achieve this can be seen from the growth of its deficit on farm trade after formation of the EEC, which speeded up after enlargement from six to nine. Without radical reforms to Italian production and marketing, a further acceleration is almost certain after enlargement from nine to 12. Italy currently earns less from its exports to the Community than do most other members—less even than the Benelux-Luxembourg Economic Union. This is not so because it produces less, but largely because northern importers prefer to deal with other Mediterranean countries such as Spain, Morocco, Israel, Greece, and Turkey whose products are better packaged, more reliably marketed, and better adapted to northern palates.

A quick look at the Community's support mechanisms shows the extent to which the North gets more help. Most northern products are guaranteed a fixed minimum price which political pressure over the years has raised far above world prices. The EEC supports this minimum price with intervention purchases and export rebates. Few southern products are guaranteed a minimum price (the exceptions being olive oil, durum wheat, and six types of fruit and vegetables) and EEC prices for these are not significantly higher than world prices. Moreover since they can be sold into intervention only by co-operatives, which cover little of the southern production except in the case of wine, the guarantee is often ineffectual.

Highly priced northern products are sheltered from third country imports by high tariff walls around the Community: tariffs are levied on only a few southern products and are a less effective disincentive than in the North partly because the price differentials are less, partly because the products are more varied: milk powder is milk powder wherever it comes from, but Spanish oranges are

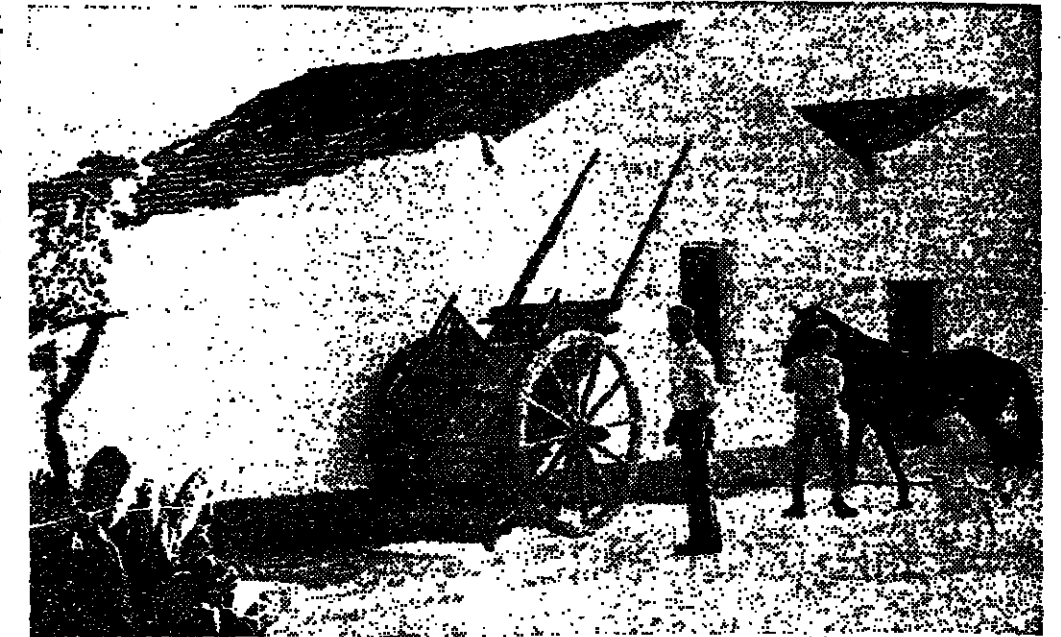
very different from Italian ones. There is one more support for citrus producers, the so-called penetration premium which subsidises Italy's intra-community exports, but not, apparently, enough to make them competitive.

As the Italians are fond of pointing out, support for the North costs far more than that for the South. Commission estimates of farm price support for this year indicate it will spend 2.7bn units of account (about £1.5bn) on dairy products, 1.34bn on cereals and 810m on sugar; it will spend 267m on olive oil, 224m on wine and 139m on fruit and vegetables (including those grown in the North).

## Liberal run

Commission officials in Brussels pride themselves that the market for fruit and vegetables is one of the more liberal, better-run in the Community. They see no reason why consumers should be forced to take Italian oranges and tomatoes if they prefer Moroccan, Israeli, or Spanish. But the Italians feel, with some justification, that the northeners have it all their way—and that Italy should either receive more protection, or be allowed to import its meat, dairy products, sugar and cereals from the much cheaper world markets, free of the high Community tariff walls.

The Community's price support measures, which eat up three-quarters of its agricultural budget, are clearly discriminatory. But the mistake lies in giving too much to the North, not too little to the South. If the CAP is to survive in a Community of 12, the Commission must have to fight hard for reform in the right direction. The willingness of even such avowed supporters of a tighter prices policy as Mr. John Silkin, the British Minister of Agriculture, to compromise for short-term political gain, as instanced in the recent farm price review,



puts the onus on the Commission to make much more radical proposals from the outset—and to stick to them.

In the meantime, support for the South must continue in the direction of the recently agreed package of aids for Mediterranean producers, stressing more efficient marketing and production, but on a scale big enough to give it some chance of being effective. For southern Italy, marketing is without doubt at the heart of the problem.

Northern importers have an endless list of complaints: the market structure is too fragmented, forcing them to deal with small shippers who are unreliable, inefficient and under-represented abroad; the small southern farms produce far too many varieties, shapes and sizes of fruit and vegetables (more than 100 varieties of lemons alone) making it harder to secure a standard cargo; Italians do not grow what the northeners want—sticking to oranges and mandarines which have pips, rather than the bland, sweet, pipless navel oranges and satsumas; the peaches are too small, the tomatoes are a funny shape... Italian products are not necessarily of lower quality, but they are often less attractive to the eye, less attractively packaged, and less well-known. Unlike the Moroccans, Israelis and Californians, the Italians have few readily identifiable brand names and have mounted no major promotion campaigns—they have nothing to compare with the Israeli Citrus Board, for example.

## Production costs

The importers also complain that Italian growers put the domestic market first so that in years of limited production, contacts fall away and they are forced to look elsewhere for supplies. But improved marketing techniques alone will not get Italian fruit and vegetables into British and German super-

markets—production costs will have to come down in line with those of other Mediterranean countries. In spite of massive public spending, the South remains backward and its producers inefficient.

Over the past 30 years the Government has, through the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno and aided by the European Investment Bank, pumped a lot of money into the South, compared with which the Community's recent Mediterranean package (1.57bn units of account over five years) is a drop in the ocean. But post-war plans for development have been almost as short-term as the governments which dreamed them up—projects were often ill-chosen, uncoordinated and not particularly effective in raising efficiency and productivity. The problems of poverty, ignorance, and poor marketing remained, and few questions about cost-effectiveness were raised in Rome.

Development in the South has meant mainly public works, a trend which the Mafia was quick to spot. It was the first into the market in contracts for the beautiful and very expensive highways, bridges and dams proliferating throughout the southern provinces. But the choice of projects has come in for strong criticism within Italy. Many tonnes of fruit get caught up each year in the ferry bottleneck at the Straits of Messina and are left rotting in the trucks. Plans for a suspension bridge over the 3 km stretch of water have been lying in the drawers for years waiting funds.

It all cries out for a firm hand and co-ordinated planning, something the Italians do not seem able to reconcile with their concept of democracy. The Italian Government is in the process of dissolving the Ministry of Agriculture in Rome and handing over power to the regional administrations, which do not have close contact with each other and are not all of

equal calibre. Moreover, the fact that a devolution law was passed in Rome in 1973 and has still not taken effect in many regions, though hardly surprising in a country where many civil servants are in their offices less than four hours a day, does not spell firmness and co-ordination.

## Co-operative groups

The picture is not all inefficient. A greater government emphasis during the past decade on marketing and production has left its mark. Small but scientifically run farms in some of the newly-irrigated coastal areas, backed by generally low-cost government loans, are proving that there is a market for southern products at good prices where the quality is very high. The old southern resistance to co-operative producer groups is slowly breaking down—most wine is now sold to producer groups and citrus fruit co-operatives are starting up. Their members say their exports are expanding, their packing and marketing costs

are falling, and their incomes are about three quarters of the EEC average and vary widely from region to region, those in the south being about half the national average. For southern farmers, probably the poorest in the community, the CAP has failed in its basic objectives. But the fundamental reforms on the Italian side which would make it more effective cannot be imposed from Brussels. Should the Portuguese, Greeks and Spaniards eventually prove more efficient in using what the Community has to offer, Italy's share of the markets for Mediterranean products will fall away even more sharply. The northern member states are not going to reshape the CAP to suit Italy—community politics require Italy to adapt and make each other and are not all of

## MEN AND MATTERS

## Pro-nuclear lobby formed

This week will see the first meeting of the board of the curiously-named pro-nuclear group, A Power for Good.

Simon Rippon, the European editor of Nuclear News, who is one of its founding fathers, says that it plans to lobby the Government of the day but is very keen to avoid accusations of having any political bias or favouring one party rather than the other. It started earlier this year when 150 "obviously interested" people were approached. A hundred of these took up the idea. Rippon told me that he had been afraid that it would turn out to be backed only by industry but was pleased that that board which was eventually elected includes Prof. David Leslie of Queen Mary's College, London, a solicitor (Timothy Hale) and freelance consultants such as Duncan Burn and Geoffrey Greenhalgh, former Secretary General of the British Nuclear Forum.

APG has already levered expenses out of the EEC for three of its supporters to participate in hearings on nuclear energy. It argues that 55 of its opponents had had their expenses paid.

Now Rippon says that it will launch a membership campaign, though it prefers issuing fact-sheets rather than copying the tactics of opponents such as The Friends of the Earth. Rippon believes that no other industry has as impressive a safety record as the nuclear one. He accepts that initially the anti-nuclear movement in the U.S. had "very good effects" in that it led to a tightening of safety controls. When I asked him about reported losses of fissile material he told me that he did not wish to minimise the seriousness of such matters but that it was the latest issue raised by opponents

of nuclear power. He thought much of the trouble lay in the accounting system used for metals such as plutonium. But the Friends of the Earth were not convinced. Their nuclear expert, Czech Conroy, told me that they believed that the establishment of the APG reflected growing concern by the nuclear lobby about the actual implementation of nuclear programmes. And he quoted me from a hearing before America's Nuclear Regulatory Commission. One witness said that the question of whether uranium 235 had been diverted (to Israel) had become academic for the CIA since plutonium from the Dimona reactor was believed to have become available.

## Radical youth

"Frightening apathy" was one comment on the way that only 160 of the 65,000 members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants turned up at this weekend's annual conference at Brighton. Where was the debate on such common-sense ideas as inflation accounting and where

the young and lively spirits to rejuvenate the profession? The answer to those questions which I passed on from a colleague was to be given a copy of the latest issue of On Account, the Journal of the Young Chartered Accountants Group. Far from debating the Meade report this devotes two of its 16 pages to an article reorganising the Government's budget.

It proposes doubling the share of expenditure on defence and law and order, and slashing expenditure on health, education and overseas aid. Capital gains tax and death duties are to be abolished and income and corporation taxes are to be replaced by a straight 10 per cent tax. Such is the stuff of the extreme right's dreams but On Account says that its inspiration is those well-known institutions, the Roman Catholic and Mormon Churches. So perhaps it is just as well that the young left Brighton alone.

## Non-smokers charter

It has been a busy period for British Railways. A few weeks ago they were launching a 135 mph High Speed Train which could at first travel only at normal speeds. And last week they gave us their 150 mph Advance Passenger Train which for the next decade will be travelling at 125 mph. But at least their pensioners' day was a success—marred only by news of a dangerous precedent in France.

The story is one which will warm the hearts of all non-smokers. It started when a passenger in the first-class non-smoking compartment from Strasbourg to Lyon refused to put out his cigar. To protest, M. Denis Valet pulled the emergency brake and the train ground to a screeching halt. The conductor immediately slapped a 50 franc fine on M. Valet for

abusing the brake and a similar fine on the smoker.

But M. Valet was made of sterner meat. He sued the French railways, SNCF, for failing to transport him according to the terms of his ticket—the least that could be expected of a man who just happened to be the founder of France's League Against Smoking in Public Places.

The SNCF argued that if M. Valet were indemnified for a "passing inconvenience" all the trains of France would be stopping and starting, the timetable would collapse and the cost of extra staff would have to be met. But the Court was not impressed. The SNCF had established its rules so it had to observe them and have its staff to do the same. As a result it awarded 1,000 franc damages to M. Valet and the same to his League. The SNCF are now gloomily awaiting the next pull on the emergency brake. And British Railways are crossing their fingers that such practices will not be crossing the Channel.

## Ins and outs

There is a charming beginning to a note my colleague Samuel Brittan has received from his hotel in Washington, regretting that he had been unable to stay as planned at the hotel and adding: "We appreciate your consideration in calling to cancel your reservation."

But there is an iron claw in the velvet glove. The hotel computer had automatically checked him in as from 1.00 pm of the arrival date, so the letter goes on: "Since you had been 'checked-in' the cancellation of your reservation was really a 'check-out'." Despite his having telephoned at 5 pm, the letter was in fact a bill for half the normal room rate.



"They gave me back my home, my friends, my whole way of life"

When one has known a certain way of life, and rising costs look like taking it all away, who is there for people like us to turn to?

There is the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association. The DGAA is run by people who understand. They know that we want to stay in our own homes, surrounded by our possessions, and close to the friends of a lifetime. So, they help us with allowances and with clothing parcels. Only when we can no longer cope do the DGAA see if they can offer us a place in one of their 13 Residential and Nursing Homes.

The more you can help the DGAA, the more the DGAA can do to help others. Donations are needed urgently. And please, do remember the DGAA when making out your Will.

**DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION**

VICARAGE GATE HOUSE · VICARAGE GATE · KENSINGTON LONDON W8 4AQ

"Help them grow old with dignity"

Observer



# FINANCIAL TIMES

# Eurobond Quotations and Yields

**AIBD**

 THE ASSOCIATION OF  
INTERNATIONAL BOND DEALERS

At 31st MAY, 1978

**CONTENTS**

GROUP HEADINGS	PAGE	GROUP HEADINGS	PAGE
US Dollars—Algeria	14	Euro Units of Account	19
—Australia	14	French Francs	19
—Austria	14	Hong Kong Dollars	19
—Belgium	14	Japanese Yen	19
—Bolivia	14	Kuwait Dinars	19
—Brazil	14	Kroner (Denmark)	19
US Dollars—Canada	14	Kroner (Norway)	19
—Colombia	14	Luxembourg Francs	19
—Denmark	14	Saudi Riyals	20
—Finland	14	Sterling/DM	20
US Dollars—France	14	Australian Dollar/DM	20
—Gabon	14	External Sterling Issues	20
—Germany	14-15	Special Drawing Rights	20
—Greece	15	Convertible—France	20
US Dollars—Hong Kong	15	—Hong Kong	20
—Hungary	15	—Japan	20
—Iceland	15	—Luxembourg	20
—Iran	15	—Netherlands	20
US Dollars—Ireland	15	Convertible—Singapore	20
—Israel	15	—S. Africa	20
—Italy	15	—Sweden	20
—Jamaica	15	—Switzerland	20
US Dollars—Japan	15	—U.K.	20
—Korea	15	Convertible—U.S.	20
—Luxembourg	15		
—Mexico	15-16		
—Netherlands	16		
US Dollars—New Zealand	16		
—Norway	16		
—Panama	16		
—Papua	16		
—Philippines	16		
—Portugal	16		
US Dollars—Singapore	16		
—South Africa	16		
—Spain	16		
—Sweden	16		
US Dollars—Switzerland	16		
—Venezuela	16		
—United Kingdom	16		
—United States	16-17		
US Dollars—Multinational	17		
—Supranational	17-18		
US Dollars—Floating Rate	18		
Australian Dollars	18		
Bahraini Dinars	18		
Austrian Schillings	18		
Canadian Dollars	18		
Euroguilders	18-19		
Euro Composite Units	19		
Euro Currency Units	19		

• The Association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD) compiles current market quotations and yields for Eurobond issues. These quotations and yields are published monthly by the Financial Times. The Association's prices and yields

are compiled from quotations obtained from market-makers on the last working day of each month: there is no single stock exchange for Eurobonds in the usually recognised sense—secondary market trading business is done on the telephone

between dealers scattered across the world's major financial centres. Membership of the AIBD (which was established in 1969), comprises over 450 institutions from about 27 countries. A key to the table is published opposite.

## Eurobonds in May

BY MARY CAMPBELL, Euromarkets Editor

The rise in interest rates has been the dominant feature of the past month. In most of the major international credit markets, three month Certificates of Deposit in the U.S. have moved up by about 25 basis points to 7.5 per cent. Sterling money market rates have increased by 100 to 150 basis points while Deutsche Mark rates are about 25 points higher.

The uptrend in U.S. interest rates has been strengthened by the Federal Reserve's strict monetary policy and its repeated attempts to curb the rate of monetary expansion. The target rate for Federal funds has been raised from 6 1/2 per cent to around 7 1/2 per cent since the beginning of April. Tempting investors into the bond market at a time when investment in shorter term instruments is more rewarding has proved difficult.

The coupons for some issues were generous when the issues were first announced (Ontario Hydro and the straight for National Westminster) but they were overtaken by rising interest rates during the offering period. Very few straight bonds have been offered and

only a handful of floaters. These have met with a good reception in the market and in most cases increased in amount.

The past week has witnessed two convertible issues: the first dollar denominated one for a Japanese company since last autumn and one for a U.S. company. Both of which are meeting with a good reception in the market.

The only straight issue in the dollar sector announced last week, for Quebec Hydro offers a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent for a 15 year maturity, terms which seem to be in line with the market.

In the secondary market prices seemed a fair amount but essentially the tone was weak. Yields in Eurobonds were coming more in line with those on Yankee bonds which had risen earlier. The latter sector of the market was very active. The last week of May witnessed a big volume of Yankee bonds—in three days \$650m worth of new issues were absorbed, six times the previous weekly average. The explanation for this sudden burst of activity was the rush to beat the expected rise in interest rates and as a result some of the offerings proved a little sticky.

The offerings for Canadian borrowers were no problem, so well known are they in the New York market, but there were difficulties with the Australian and the Swedish issues, which had to be helped along with "overtrading," the practice of buying up old bonds at artificially high prices in exchange for the new issue.

While the Australians decided to restructure their offering, increasing the amount of the short-term tranche and reducing the amount of the long term one, the Swedes offered only twenty year bonds. The result in the secondary market was dramatic. After they were released from syndicate, the bonds fell to 97 1/4. Another borrower, Finland decided to take into consideration investors' current preference for shorter term paper and reduced the maturity of its Yankee bond offering from seven to five years.

The weakness of the Deutsche Mark sector led to the closing of the market for new issues on 12 May. DM 340m worth of new issues were floated in early May alone, a figure which increases threefold if the DM 600m for Canada is included. Not a figure the market need be ashamed of. What caused the closure of the market according to a number of dealers was not so much the volume of new issues as the rather less good quality of some of the borrowers and the orgy of coupon cutting which had reached a climax.

The new issue market will reopen on June 20 the Capital Markets Sub Committee decided last week in Frankfurt, DM 330m worth of new issues, all for well accepted borrowers, will be floated in the three weeks to July 12.

As in May before the market closed, the terms of any individual issue have to be agreed by the Sub Committee the day before each issue is due. While any banks can presumably override objections raised by the Sub Committee, this agreement among banks to consult does provide a greater assurance of tidier marketing of issues. Activity in new issues continues meanwhile in the form of convertibles. The Japanese announced they would be floating nineteen convertibles in this section of the market between July 1 and the end of September. While prices of straight Deutsche Mark denominated bonds were weak in May, prices for convertibles held up very well, thanks to the combined strong performance of the Yen and the Tokyo stock exchange. This situation is expected to persist for the time being.

At the end of last week the secondary market was quiet, with relatively little trading. Initial reaction to the reopening of the new issue market was cautious but optimistic.

## Compagnie Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (C.A.I.I.)

and its subsidiaries, including its wholly owned subsidiaries

## Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

and

## B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.

## Group Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 1977

### Assets

	U.S. \$000	1977	1976
<b>Banks and Correspondents</b>		555,692	446,786
<b>Loans and Discounts</b>			
Short term		293,942	202,327
Medium and long term		277,659	184,358
<b>Acceptances</b>		9,439	75,681
<b>Other Accounts Receivable and Accruals</b>		65,631	52,077
<b>Investments and Marketable Securities</b>		29,814	47,427
<b>Fixed Assets</b>		1,961	1,593
		<u>1,234,138</u>	<u>990,249</u>

### Liabilities

	U.S. \$000	1977	1976
<b>Banks and Correspondents</b>			
Sight deposits		49,855	91,031
Time deposits		1,037,068	678,840
<b>Customer Deposits</b>		40,114	56,090
<b>Acceptances</b>		9,439	75,681
<b>Provisions and Other Liabilities</b>		30,095	27,774
		<u>1,166,571</u>	<u>929,416</u>
<b>Capital and Reserves</b>			
Share capital		50,000	50,000
Share premium		4,000	4,000
Revenue reserves		13,567	6,833
		<u>67,567</u>	<u>60,833</u>
		<u>1,234,138</u>	<u>990,249</u>

## Commitments and Contingent Liabilities:

	U.S. \$000	1977	1976
<b>Guarantees and endorsements</b>		367,176	212,684
<b>Undrawn credit commitments</b>		192,020	111,192

## Consolidated Statement of Income

for the year to December 31, 1977

### Operating Expenses

	U.S. \$000	1977	1976
<b>Personnel expenses</b>		4,977	2,763
<b>General expenses</b>		3,802	3,160
<b>Depreciation, provisions and taxes</b>		1,617	1,992
<b>Net Profit</b>		<u>7,038</u>	<u>4,333</u>
		<u>17,434</u>	<u>12,248</u>

### Operating Income

	U.S. \$000	1977	1976
<b>Net interest income</b>		10,784	7,538
<b>Commitment commissions</b>		3,234	1,999
<b>Management fees</b>		2,855	1,687
<b>Other income</b>		561	1,024
		<u>17,434</u>	<u>12,248</u>

B.A.I.I., 12 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris

## BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

## Market Makers in Floating Rate Note Issues

The interest rates per annum applicable to the following US\$ Floating Rate Note issues were announced during May. These rates are quoted for information purposes only, and should be confirmed prior to the execution of a specific transaction. The rates quoted apply to the six-month periods shown.

		From	To	Rate
I.R.J.	1977/82	1 May 78	1 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
C.C.F.	1985	3 May 78	3 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
United Overseas Bank	1983	4 May 78	4 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Royal Bank of Scotland	1983	9 May 78	9 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Viczaya	1981	12 May 78	13 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Bank of Tokyo	1984	15 May 78	15 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Midland	1982	15 May 78	15 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Societe Generale	1981	15 May 78	15 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
O.K.B.	1983	17 May 78	17 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Creditanstalt Bankverein	1984	18 May 78	20 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Midland Int'l Finance	1987	22 May 78	22 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Bank of Tokyo	1980	25 May 78	25 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
C.G.M.F.	1984	25 May 78	27 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
United Overseas Bank	1981	25 May 78	25 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Bank Handlowy	1983/88	25 May 78	30 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Lloyds Eurofinance	1983	31 May 78	30 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Standard Chartered	1984	31 May 78	30 Nov. 78	8 1/2%
Gabriele da Area				
Sines	1983	31 May 78	30 Nov. 78	9 1/2%
ENEL	1980	31 May 78	30 Nov. 78	9 1/2%
Popular Espanol	1981	31 May 78	30 Nov. 78	8 1/2%

Interest rates applicable to the issues listed below will be announced during June.

Bayerische Vereinsbank	1981
Andelsbanken	1984
U.B.A.F.	1981
SOFIE	1984
U.B.A.F. min. 7 1/2%	1982
Paribas	1980
Bank Handlowy	1981
Banque Worms	1985
C.N.C.A.	1984
DG Bank	1982
L.T.C.B.	1981
Creditanstalt Bankverein	1981
National Westminster	1990
Urquijo	1981
G.C.F.	1981
Hydrocarbons	1982
Credit Lyonnais min. 6 1/2%	1983

**BTI**

 BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED  
56-60 New Broad Street, London EC2.  
Dealers' Telephone: 588 6301-5, Telex: 883042.



[illegible][illegible]

# The mark T



[illegible]

**Girozentrale Vienna**  
Market Maker in Austrian Eurobonds

Manager: Securities Trading Department: KATJONAČKA, Tel.: 72 94 676, Telex: 13195 Deputy Manager: Lumbund Dealer: MACHFELD, Tel.: 72 94 772, Telex: 13195 Eurobond Dealer: HERTERT STÄUBER, Tel.: 72 94 776, Telex: 13195 Austrian Securities Clearing: SCHNIDINGS, Dealer: HERTERT PIERINGER, Tel.: 72 94 772, Telex: 13195 Manager New (via Substitution Page NOWAR, Tel.: 72 94 772, Telex: 13195



[illegible][illegible]



ISSUE/ESTIMATED DUE (USD)	ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	YIELD TO MATURITY	YIELD TO NEXT CALL	CALL NOTICE (DAYS)	NEXT CALL DATE	REDEMPTION DATE	SECURITY (GUARANTEE)	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920

ISSUE/ESTIMATED DUE (USD)	ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	YIELD TO MATURITY	YIELD TO NEXT CALL	CALL NOTICE (DAYS)	NEXT CALL DATE	REDEMPTION DATE	SECURITY (GUARANTEE)	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920

ISSUE/ESTIMATED DUE (USD)	ISSUE PRICE	BORROWER/COUPON MATURITY	PRICE	YIELD TO MATURITY	YIELD TO NEXT CALL	CALL NOTICE (DAYS)	NEXT CALL DATE	REDEMPTION DATE	SECURITY (GUARANTEE)	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920
15.00	100.00	1972 CITICORP 8 1/2% 12/1/1987	94 3/4	8.04	8.27	30	12/1/1987	12/1/1987	PC	436	30 105 920 920

“Whether long, medium, or syndicated, NCB can design a loan package to precisely fit your needs.”

“Their long list of top clients in Japan makes them the bank to contact when you're doing business there.”

“Backed by \$17 billion in assets and a strong growth record, NCB offers exceptional reliability as a project partner in overseas development.”

“NCB's long experience in foreign exchange and considerable size are reassuring. It's nice to deal with a leader.”

People talk about NCB for some very good reasons

# Nippon Credit Bank

Formerly Nippon Fudosen Bank

Head Office: 13-10, Kudan-kita 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan Tel: 03-263-1111 Telex: J26921, J28788 NCBTOK  
 London Branch: Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London EC2N 1BL, U.K. Tel: 01-628 4683/8 Telex: 884968 NCBLDN  
 New York Branch: 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005 Tel: 212-283-8796  
 Telex: (Domestic) 129225 NCBNYK, (International) 232496 NCBN UR, 423621 NCBN UI  
 Los Angeles Office: 800 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1400, Los Angeles, California 90017 Tel: 213-629-5566 Telex: 674747 NCBBLAX  
 Frankfurt Office: Niederstrasse 61-63, 6000 Frankfurt am Main, F.R. Germany Tel: 0611-75641/2 Telex: 413387 NCBFRM  
 Paris Office: 23 rue de la Paix, 75002, Paris, France Tel: 01-553-0666/7 Telex: 212847 NCBPAR  
 Beirut Office: 10th Floor, Centre Verdun Bldg., Dumant St., Beirut, Lebanon Tel: 341474/5 Telex: 22194 NCBERT  
 Subsidiary: Nippon Credit International (UK) Ltd., Room 519, Connaught Centre, Hong Kong Tel: 5-264341 Telex: 65744 NCBHK HX  
 Affiliates: Paris, Zurich, Honolulu, Jakarta, São Paulo



[illegible][illegible]



ISSUED/ ESTIMATED (4-MO)	YEAR OF ISSUE/ ISSUE PRICE	BONDS/ COUPON/MATURITY	PRICE	AVG YIELD/ RANGE	CURRENT YIELD/ RANGE	TRADING YIELD/ RANGE	CALL PRICE	REDEMPTION DATE	YIELD AT FIRST SCHEDULE DATE	SECURITY RATING	LEAD MANAGER	MARKET MAKERS
REPLACEMENTS (CONTINUED)												
12-00	1974 99-50	12-30 15% 8/1/87	105 1/8	1-21 5-94	9-98							
75-00	1977-78 100-00	12-30 12% 12/1/82	100 3/4	4-13 6-02	8-19							
12-00	1972 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	99 1/2	1-54 6-62	6-28				7-70			
30-00	1974 99-50	10-15 11% 1/1/87	103 9/8	1-26 7-33	10-37				35-16			
10-00	1974 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	104 3/8	4-68 6-86	7-66							
WHO COGNATE DATA												
61-00	1974 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	119 1/8	10-64 5-56	6-72							
10-00	1972 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	120	10-33 3-75	6-88							
10-00	1973 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	98 5/8	10-46 9-23	9-06							
REPLACEMENTS (CONTINUED)												
63-00	1971 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	100 7/8	7-92 1-10	7-18							
43-00	1971 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 1/8	2-63 6-06	7-32							
5-00	1971 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-71 6-15	7-35							
25-00	1971 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	104	2-51 7-00	8-89							
30-00	1972 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 3/8	5-75 7-25	7-74							
10-00	1972 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	104	2-62 6-86								
25-00	1972 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	99 3/4	7-81 8-04	8-02							
10-00	1972 99-50	12-30 12% 1/1/87	104	7-81 8-04	8-02							
REPLACEMENTS (CONTINUED)												
12-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	105 5/8	6-73 4-88	9-05							
13-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 1/2	1-31 7-44	9-71							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	4-87 8-01	9-74							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	101 1/8	1-15 6-92	8-96							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	102	1-15 6-71	8-83							
10-00	1974 100-00	12-30 12% 1/1/87	103 5/8	1-49 8-03	8-83							
15-00												



[illegible]

100

[illegible]



June, 1978

Fund	Price	First Issue Price	Yield %	Div. Date
Rentinvest	LuxFr 872	LuxFr 1000	8.27	21 Nov. (1969.)
Capital Rentinvest	LuxFr 1349	LuxFr 1000	(Capitalisation)	
	1977/78		1975/78	
	High	Low	High	Low
Rentinvest	LuxFr 917	LuxFr 839	LuxFr 917	LuxFr 818
Capital Rentinvest	LuxFr 1350	LuxFr 1221	LuxFr 1350	LuxFr 984

\_\_\_\_\_

STRAIGHT BONDS				Current Yield		Yield Maturity		CONVERTIBLE BONDS				Current Yield		Con. Premium			
(U.S. Dollars)				Bid	Offer			(U.S. Dollars)				Bid	Offer	Parity			
Asahi Chem.	10	1990	1044	1051	9.76	7.15	Asahi Chemical	1990	136	137	138.9	4.58			1.7		
Bank of Tokyo	7	1984	943	951	8.01	5.40	Asahi Optical	6	1992	1134	1143	1155.5	5.26			-1.3	
C. Itoh	3	1981	991	1004	8.73	5.55	Dai'ei	6	1991	1198	1194	1224.8	5.04			-3.1	
Denki Kagaku	7	1982	960	973	7.97	5.43	Ito-Yokado	6	1992	1161	1173	1149.5	5.14			1.6	
Hitchi Zosen	7	1984	955	961	8.09	5.39	Jusco	6	1992	113	114	108.8	5.29			4.3	
I.H.I.	7	1982	971	98	7.93	5.56	Kao Soap	4	1992	126	127	126.4	4.7			-0.1	
Kajima	7	1982	961	973	7.84	5.45	Komatsu	7	1990	1277	1283	129.8	5.63			1.2	
Kanagawa Gumi	7	1982	971	984	7.91	5.38	Kurata	6	1991	115	116	117.6	5.84			-1.8	
Marubeni	10	1982	1001	1014	8.94	5.70	Kurita	6	1991	154		153.6	4.22			-2.7	
Nitatsu Eng.	3	1983	991	1004	8.75	5.70	Matsushita	6	1990	116		115.9	5.10			-1.0	
Mitsui O.S.K.	9	1990	1001	1011	9.38	5.73	Mitsubishi Corp.	6	1991	120	121	123.8	5.80			-2.7	
Mitsui Petrochem	8	1984	971	98	8.18	5.60	Mitsubishi Heavy	6	1991	116	117	114.1	5.58			-2.1	
MOL	7	1984	941	954	8.14	5.70	Mitsui & Co.	7	1990	1194	1204	121.4	6.05			-1.4	
Nippon Mining	7	1982	97	971	7.95	5.49	Mitsui Real Est.	6	1992	128		131.6	4.69			-2.7	
Nippon Steel	10	1982	981	1001	8.60	5.73	Rien	6	1991	186		187.5	5.38			-0.9	
N.Y.K.	8	1981	991	1001	8.75	5.81	Sanyo	6	1992	138	139	135.1	5.51			-0.8	
Orient Leasing	3	1984	961	971	8.53	5.91	Sumitomo Elec.	6	1992	136		137	136.6	4.40			-0.1
Showa Line	9	1981	100	1001	8.96	5.56	Tokyu Dept.	6	1992	128		125.3	4.69			2.2	
Sumitomo Heavy	7	1984	951	96	8.09	5.72	Toshiba	6	1990	150	151	151.9	4.49			-0.8	
Toray	7	1984	96	963	8.03	5.82	Toshiba	6	1992	1261	1273	127.4	4.93			0.5	
Toyo Kanetsu	7	1982	981	984	7.87	5.33	(Deutsche Marks)										
Toyo Menka	7	1982	991	974	7.91	5.55	Asahi Glass	6	1986	121	1213	123.50	5.15			-1.7	
Y.S. Line	7	1984	991	96	8.09	5.85	Canon	4	1980	111	1121	96.99	4.24			15.5	
(Deutsche Marks)								Daio Paper	3	1987	1071	1081	99.9	5.34			13.4
Asien Dev. Bank	7	1985	1044	1084	6.57	6.11	Daio Paper	6	1991	108	1083	80.50	5.54			3.5	
Kobe City	4	1987	1061	1071	6.07	5.45	Minolta Camera	5	1987	1221							

Telephone: 01-606 3645  
Telex: 8811043 SUMFIN G

66 Gresham Street, London EC2 7EL

Reuters Monitor=SFB-A-B  
ALBD Market Maker No. 982

**MORGAN STANLEY & CO.**

**THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION**

**MERRILL LYNCH WHITE PELD CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP**

**GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.**

ATLANTIC CAPITAL RACHE HALSEY STUART SHIELDS RUTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO

Corporation	Incorporated	Incorporated
DILLON REID & CO INC	BRETEL BRYN HILL LAMBERT	F E HUTTON & COMPANY INC

Incorporated

**INCORPORATED**

DOUG RICHARDS, HORNDELLER & CO.      RAINE, WEDDER, JACKSON & CURTIS  
Incorporated

SSMITH & BARNEY, HARRIS UPHAM & CO.      WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER  
Incorporated      Incorporated

WERTHEIM & CO., INC. DEAN WITTER REYNOLDS INC.

ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHROEDER, INC. . BASLE SECURITIES CORPORATION

SOGEN-SWISS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION . . . . . BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

**DAIWA SECURITIES AMERICA INC.**      **ROBERT FLEMING**      **HILL SAMUEL & CO.**  
Incorporated      Limited

**KLEINWORT, BENSON MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. NEW COURT SECURITIES CORPORATION**

**THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. NOMURA SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. ORION BANK**

**SCANDINAVIAN SECURITIES CORPORATION** **J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.**

**SOCIETE GENERALE** **WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK**

GIROZENTRALE

YAMACHI INTERNATIONAL (AMERICA), INC. THE BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V.

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)

**CAISSE DES DEPOTS ET CONSIGNATIONS** **IBJ INTERNATIONAL**

**KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)      AUSTRALIAN UNITED CORPORATION**

CAZENOVE INCORPORATED    ORD MINNETT    POTTER PARTNERS    BENQUE & CO

**CENTRAISSA TURKISH CO**      **J. B. HOFFMAN & SON**      **L. J. HARRIS CORPORATION**

STAMM, HERSCHEL & CO. J. STUBBS & SON BAKER SECURITIES CORPORATION

**BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK**      **BERLINER HANDELS- UND FRANKFURTER BANK**

**CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN** **LEPERCQ, DE NEUFLIZE & CO.**

**MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A.** **SUEZ AMERICAN CORPORATION**

VEREINS-UND WESTBANK NEW JAPAN SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL INC.

**NIPPON KANGYO KAIFUMABU INTERNATIONAL INC. SANKO SECURITIES AMERICA INC.**

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OLIVETTI INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

JUNE 1, 1978

\_\_\_\_\_

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The total protein concentration was determined by the method of Lowry (1956). The protein concentration was determined by the method of Lowry (1956). The protein concentration was determined by the method of Lowry (1956).

\_\_\_\_\_



## BONDS

Tombstone date		Publication date
5/4/78	INDUSTRIAL BANK OF FINLAND LTD. 15,000,000 European Units of Account 7% Guaranteed Bonds 1993 Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgise and others	3/5/78
14/4/78	ISHIKAWAJIMA-HARIMA HEAVY INDUSTRIES CO. LTD. \$50,000,000 Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1985 First Boston (Europe) Ltd and others	3/5/78
27/4/78	IC INDUSTRIES FINANCE CORP. N.V. US\$35,000,000 9% Guaranteed Notes due 1985 Merrill Lynch Intl. & Co. and others	3/5/78
3/5/78	POST-ÖCH KREDITBANKEN DM 100,000,000 5 1/2% Bearer Bonds 1988 Dresdner Bank AG PK Banken and others	3/5/78
	WHITBREAD AND COMPANY, LIMITED £15,000,000 10 1/4% Foreign Currency Bonds 1990 Kleinwort, Benson Limited and others	4/5/78
Apr. 78	PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN US\$125,000,000 8 1/4% Behentures due 2005 Salomon Brothers and others	4/5/78
5/5/78	ELF AQUITAINE DM 100,000,000 5 1/4% DY Bonds 1978-88 Deutsche Bank and others	5/5/78
4/5 78	UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD. \$25,500,000,000 Floating rate Notes due 1983 Chase Manhattan Ltd. and others	5/5/78
4/5/78	GENERAL MOTORS ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION \$200,000,000 8 1/2% Senior Subordinated Notes due 1988 Morgan Stanley & Co. and others	8/5/78
May 78	DORCHESTER GAS CORPORATION \$25,000,000 Senior Notes due 1983 Private Placement Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	9/5/78
9/5/78	ISTITUTO PER LO SVILUPPO ECONOMICO DELL'ITALIA MERIDIONALE \$85,000,000 8 1/4% Notes due 1991 Dillon, Read Overseas Corp. and others	9-5/78
10/5/78	TEOLLISUUDEN VOIMA OY-INDUSTRIINS KRAFT AB US\$25,000,000 8 1/4% Guaranteed Bonds 1988 Abu Dhabi Investment Co. and others	10/5/78
10 5/78	SPAREBANKEN KREDITSELKAP A S DM 40,000,000 6% Bonds due 1990 Private Placement Westdeutsche Landesbank Kreditanstalt und others	10/5/78

Tombstone date		Publication date
May 78	RASF OVERZEE N.V. US\$50,000,000 7½% Notes due 1982 Morgans Bank Int. Ltd. German Stanley & Co. Ltd.	10/5/78
11/5/78	DE-NORSKE INDUSTRI BANK A/S DM 125,000,000 6½% Bonds due 1980 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	11/5/78
May 78	CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION \$100,000,000 8¼% Notes due 1988 Goldman Sachs & Co. and others	11/5/78
11/5/78	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DM 150,000,000 6% Bonds due 1980 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	11/5/78
11/5/78	UNITED KINGDOM £200,000,000 7 year 8¼% Bonds due 1985 £150,000,000 15 year 8½% Bonds due 1993 Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc. and others	11/5/78 & 16/5/78
25/4/78	RED NACIONAL DE LOS FERROCARRILES ESPANOL Y16,000,000 Yen Bonds First Series due 1990 The Nikko Securities Co. Ltd. and others	11/5/78
11/5/78	CAISSE NATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS US\$75,000,000 9% US\$ Bearer Bonds 1993 Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Ltd. and others	11/5/78
20/5 78	EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY ("ECS") US\$15,000,000 Notes due 1988 Private Placement Dalwa Europe N.V. and others	12/5/78
25/4 78	KINGDOM OF SWEDEN Jap. ¥40,000,000,000 6.3% Bonds due 1990 The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd. and others	12/5/78
16/5/78	SANKYO ELECTRIC CO. LTD. DM 40,000,000 3¼% Convertible Bonds 1978/86 Bayerische Vereinsbank and others	16/5/78
20/4 78	CITY OF COPENHAGEN 30,000,000 European Units of Account 7% Bonds 1978/83 Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise and others	17/5/78
May 78	GESTETNER HOLDING B.V. £10,000,000 11% £ Foreign Currency Bonds 1988 N. M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. and others	17 5 78
17/5/78	UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANCAISES —U.B.A.F. US\$25,000,000 Negotiable floating rate US\$ Certificates of Deposit 1981 Merrill Lynch International & Co. and others	15/5/78
18/5/78	NORDISKA INVESTERINGSBANKEN US\$25,000,000 8¼% Bonds due 1988 Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd. and others	18/5/78

Tonnstone date		Publication date
18/5/78	KINGDOM OF NORWAY \$250,000,000 7 1/2% USS Bearer Notes 1978/83 Deutsche Bank AG and others	18/5/78
11/5/78	ÖSTERREICHISCHE KONTROLLBANK AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT Dfls 75,000,000 6 1/2% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1985 AMRO Bank N.V. and others	16/5/78
6/4/78	CANADA \$250,000,000 8% Bonds 1983 \$250,000,000 8.20% Bonds 1985 \$250,000,000 9 1/2% Bonds 1988 Morgan Stanley & Co. and others	22/5/78
May 78	THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE RESETTLEMENT FUND DM100,000,000 6 1/2% Bearer Bonds 1984/88 Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank and others	22/5/78
5/5/78	BANK HANDELOWY W WARSZAWIE S.A. US\$30,000,000 Floating rate Notes due 1988 Banque Nationale de Paris and others	23/5/78
24/5/78	RANK OVERSEAS HOLDINGS LTD. Aus.312,000,000 11 1/2% Guaranteed Notes 1983 N.M. Rothschild & Sons Ltd. and others	24/5/78
16/5/78	NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK NV Dfls 75,000,000 6 1/2% Bearer Notes due 1983 Nederlandse Middenstandsbank NV and others	24/5/78
Mar. 78	SONATRACH Kuwait Dinars 12,000,000 9 1/2% Guaranteed Bonds due 1990 Kuwait Intl. Investment Co. s.a.k. and others	25/5/78
Apr. 78	BANCO NACIONAL DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS, S.A. 8 1/2% Notes due 1990 Kuwait Intl. Investment Co. s.a.k. and others	25/5/78
26/5/78	THE SEIYU STORES, LTD. DM 100,000,000 3 1/2% Convertible Bonds due 1986 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	26/5/78
30/5/78	REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA Y 40,000,000,000 6 1/2% Jap. Yen Bonds due 1990 Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd. and others	30/5/78
May 78	THE CONTINENTAL GROUP, INC. \$75,000,000 8.55% Sinking fund Debs due 2000 Goldman, Sachs & Co. and others	31/5/78
31/5/78	ONTARIO HYDRO \$250,000,000 8 1/2% USS Bearer Notes 1978/88 Deutsche Bank AG and others	31/5/78
31/5/78	THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN FINANCE COMPANY N.V. DM 100,000,000 5% DM Bonds 1978/84 Deutsche Bank AG and others	31/5/78

## LOANS

Tombstone date		Publication date
May 78	A/S FOLLO FABRIKKER DM 10,000,000 5% DM loan 1990 Private Placement Commerzbank AG Den Norske Creditbank	2/5/78
Mar. 78	THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL US\$60,000,000 Project financing facility Citicorp International and others	2/5/78
29/3/78	ROMANIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE US\$100,000,000 5 year Eurocurrency loan National Westminister Bank Ltd. and others	3/3/78
	SOCIETE FINANCIERE POUR LES TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET L'ELECTRONIQUE S.A. US\$20,000,000 Medium term loan London & Continental Bankers Ltd.	3/5/78
Apr. 78	FIELDCREST IRELAND LTD. US\$41,000,000 Term credit and leasing facilities Bank of Ireland	5/3/78
Feb. 78	P.S.A. PEUGEOT-CITROEN US\$200,000,000 Revolving credit and term loan Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and others	8/5/78
May 78	CAIXA ECONOMICA FEDERAL DM 100,000,000 Medium term loan Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale and others	9/5/78
	PREFEITURA DE MUNICIPIO DE SAO PAULO US\$70,000,000 Medium term loan European Brazilian Bank Ltd. and others	10/5/78
29/11/77	INSTITUTO DE CREDITO OFICIAL US\$100,000,000 7 year loan Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. and others	10/5/78
May 78	SUOJEN PANKKI-FINLANDS BANK US\$100,000,000 Medium term credit facility Scandinavian Bank Ltd. and others	11/5/78
Apr. 78	MOBIL OIL INDONESIA INC. \$300,000,000 Eurodollar Project Finance Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	12/5/78
Apr. 78	REPUBLIC of INDONESIA US\$45,408,000 Medium term loan Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.	12/5/78

Tombstone date		Publication date
Mar. 78	THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK US\$500,000,000 Medium term loan Manufacturers Hanover Ltd. and others	12/5/78
Apr. 75	PETROLES MEXICANOS \$1,000,000,000 Term credit facility BankAmerica Intl. Group and others	18/5/78
Feb. 78	BANCO NACIONAL DO DESENVOLVIMENTO ECONOMICO BRAZIL \$300,000,000 Term financing BankAmerica International Group Libra Bank Ltd. ITAIPU BINACIONAL US\$25,000,000 Medium term loan due 1985 European Brazilian Bank Ltd.	18.5/78
May 78	THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA US\$45,000,000 Medium term project financing First National Boston Ltd.	16/5/78
Apr. 78	CORREIOS E TELECOMUNICACOES DE PORTUGAL (C.T.T.) US\$850,000,000 Medium term Euro-loan Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgaise and others	17/5/78
Mar. 78	HIS HIGHNESS THE RULER OF SHARJAH SHEIKH SULTAN BIN MOHAMED AL-QASIMI US\$200,000,000 8 year Floating rate loan B.A.I.L. (Middle East) Inc.	17/5/78
17 5/78	S.S. Brooks Range \$88,320,000 Leveraged Lease Financing Morgan Stanley & Co. acted as Financial Advisers	18/5/78
17.5/78	S.S. TONSINA \$70,000,000 Leveraged Lease Financing Morgan Stanley & Co. acted as Financial Advisers	18/5/78
Apr. 78	FINSIDER INTERNATIONAL S.A. US\$18,000,000 Medium term loan Societe Europeenne de Banque S.A. and others IBERIA US\$45,000,000 Medium term loan Societe Generale Chase Manhattan Ltd.	18/5/78
Mar. 78	ALUFINANCE AND TRADE LTD. \$70,000,000 Medium term revolving credit S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. and others	19/5/78

Tombstone date	FOREA SHIPBUILDING AND ENGINEERING CORPORATION US\$40,567,450 Development Finance Lloyds Bank International Ltd. POLYSAR LIMITED US\$20,000,000 10 year term loan Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	19/5/78
May 78	SVENSKA VARV AB \$200,000,000 7 year loan Orion Bank Ltd and others	24/5-78
May 78	INDUSTRIAL AND MINING DEVELOPMENT BANK OF IRAN US\$150,000,000 8 year Floating rate loan Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd and others	26/5/78
May 78	GULF RESOURCES & CHEMICAL CORPORATION \$20,000,000 Revolving facility Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	26/5/78
	CREUSOT-LOIRE US\$65,000,000 Medium term loan Banque de l'Union Europeenne and others	30/5/78
22/5/78	CORPORACION DE FORMENTO DE LA PRODUCCION US\$90,000,000 Medium term credit facility Chase Manhattan Bank and others	31/5/78
May 78	COMPANHIA DE CELULOSE DA BAHIA US\$16,000,000 Medium term loan United International Bank Ltd. and others	31/5/78
May 78	ELEKTRICITETSSKABET ISEFJORDVÆRKET INTERESSENTSKAB US\$25,000,000 Medium term loan Privatbanken Aktieselskab and others	31/5/78
Apr 78	A/S KONGSBERG VAPENFABRIKK US\$10,000,000 Term loan Andersens Bank Intl. S.A. and others	31/5/78
May 78	A/S KONGSBERG VAPENFABRIKK 10 year fixed rate Euro-currency loan equivalent to Nkr 100,000,000 Berliner Handels-und Frankfurter Bank and DG Bank	31/5/78

## OTHERS

Tombstone date	Publication date
4/5/78	4/5/78
<p>TEXAS EASTERN CORPORATION Shares of Common Stock S. G. Warburg &amp; Co. Ltd. Cazenove &amp; Co.</p>	
Apr. 78	4/5/78
<p>METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF ROTHERHAM £10,000,000 Advance facility Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co. Ltd.</p>	
May 78	5/8/78
<p>has acquired certain facilities of Kaiser Cement &amp; Gypsum Corp. Transaction initiated by Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.</p>	
	5/5/78
<p>SUMEX INTERNATIONAL LTD. Saudi Riyals 378,900,000 Syndicated Guarantee Facility Bank of America Intl. Ltd and others</p>	
	10/5/78
<p>RACAL ELECTRONICS LTD. has acquired The Vadic Corporation who were advised by Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.</p>	

	Tombstone date		Publication date
		LOCKHEED CORPORATION	10/5
		US\$100,000,000	
		Syndicated Guarantee Facility	
		Banque Arabe et Internationale	
		d'Investissement et others	
		National Hotelera S.A.	11/5
		has acquired a majority interest	
		in Madrid Palace Hotel S.A.	
		Financial adviser to National	
		Hotelera—Banque Rothschild	
		Kaneb Services, Inc.	16/5
		has acquired	
		Diamond M Company	
		Transaction initiated by	
		Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.	
	10/5/78	Thyssen A.G. has acquired	17/5
		The Budd Company, who were	
		advised by Smith Barney, Harris	
		Upham & Co.	
	10/5/78	FIRST PENNSYLVANIA	17/5
		CORP.	
		2,200,000 Shares of Common Stock	
		Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc.	
		and others	

on	Tombstone date	TOWN & CITY PROPERTIES LTD. 36,297,984 7%, Convertible Preference Shares Hambros Bank Ltd. Panmure Gordon & Co.	Fund da
7/78			24
7/78	Feb. 78	BANCO NACIONAL DE OBRAS Y SERVICIOS PUBLICOS, S.A. Saudi Riads 100,000,000 5 year Deposit B.A.I.I. (Middle East) Inc.	24
7/78	May 78	ALALHI BANK OF KUWAIT Kuwaiti Dinars 7,000,000 7% Certificates of Deposit 1981 Kuwait International Investme Co. s.a.k.	24
7/78	Mar. 78	YUSUF A. ALGHANIM & SONS w.l.l. Kuwaiti Dinars 5,500,000 Promissory Notes 1980/1981/19 Kuwait Intl. Investment Co. s.a and others	24

**DILLON, READ  
OVERSEAS CORPORATION**

JAPANESE DOLLAR QUOTED SECURITIES	
Names	Close at 9/6/78
DAIWA SEIKO	\$2.19
HONDA	\$351
ITO YOKADO	\$601
JUSCO	\$46
KOMATSU FORKLIFT	\$2.70
KONISHIROKU PHOTO	\$2.93
KUBOTA	\$25.00
MAKITA	\$281
MURATA	\$2.86
NICHU	\$4.52
NIPPON CHEMICAL CONDENSER	\$3.22
NIPPON MEAT	\$2.86
O.P. CORP	\$3.01
RENOWN	\$2.93
RHYTHM WATCH	\$2.42
STANLEY ELECTRIC	\$2.83
TAISEI MARINE	\$10
TDK	\$8.00
TOYO SANYO	\$1.42
TRIO	\$70
WACOAL	\$10

### WestLB Euro-Deutschmarkbond Quotations

	Issue	Midlife Price	Current Yield	Life*	Yield to Maturity	Repayment D - mandatory drawing S - by lot as paid S - sinking fund
	Quebec Hydro El. 72/87	102.00	6.37	4.64	5.99	1. 4.78-87D
61	Quebec Hydro El. 73/88	102.25	6.36	5.01	5.96	1. 3.79-88D
62	Quebec Hydro El. 74/89	101.75	6.39	9.21	6.24	16. 8.87
63	Quebec Hydro El. 75/90	101.15	6.18	9.30	6.08	1.12.87
64	Quebec Hydro El. 77/87	105.00	8.10	3.74	7.08	1.11.76-85S
65	Queensland 78/88 (G)	95.75	6.01	9.82	6.54	1. 4.84-88D
66	Sanku 73/88	102.75	7.06	4.62	6.55	1. 1.79-88S
67	Reed Paper 73/88	106.75	7.96	4.00	6.56	1. 7.82
68	Renfe 76/82 (G)	106.00	7.91	5.83	6.71	1. 1.79-88S
69	Renfe 77/84 (G)	106.00	7.31	5.43	6.72	1. 6.77-86S
70	SAAB 71/86	107.00	9.58	1.42	4.97	1.11.79
71	SAFE 74/79P	104.00	7.21	4.46	6.43	1. 2.78-87D
72	Sandvik 73/87	111.50	8.30	4.67	6.31	1. 2.82
73	Sanku Steamship 75/80	102.75	8.27	2.50	7.23	1.11.78
74	Sanku Steamship 77/84	104.00	6.73	5.61	6.13	1. 2.84
75	S.A.P.L. 75/80P (G)	107.50	8.78	5.85	4.43	1. 3.80
76	Sears Int'l. 68/83	101.75	6.88	0.08	3.88	cltd.p.
77						30. 6.78(101S)
61	Shell Int'l. 72/87	104.00	6.25	4.66	5.50	1. 4.78-87S
62	Shell Int'l. 73/88	106.40	6.34	8.61	5.78	1. 2.85-89P
63	Ship. Co. N. Zealand 75/80P (G)	105.50	7.82	2.01	5.29	1. 2.80
64	Ship. Co. N. Zealand 75/82 IP (G)	105.00	8.10	3.97	7.01	22. 5.82
65	Ship. Co. N. Zealand 75/82 IIP (G)	105.00	8.10	3.99	7.01	27. 5.82
66	Siemens Europe 66/81	105.30	6.85	2.55	6.12	1. 7.78-82S
67	Siemens 72/82	102.00	6.37	4.92	6.01	1. 5.83
68	Singapore 77/83	104.65	8.36	2.80	6.72	1. 2.79-83D
69	Singapore 77/83	105.75	8.04	3.67	6.90	1. 6.72-83D
70	Sura Kivira 73/88	103.00	6.31	2.07	5.29	1. 4.80-86D
71	S.N.F.C. 68/83 (G)	105.00	7.14	5.06	6.31	16.12.83-92D
72	Soc. Dev. Reg. 76/86 (G)	99.25	6.30	14.54	6.31	1. 5.79-83D
73	Soc. Mar. Fin. 75/83P	100.70	8.47	1.17	6.44	1. 2.11
74	South-Africa 69/84	96.25	8.15	3.73	7.31	1.11.76-85S
75	South-Africa 70/85	100.00	7.75	8.42	7.90	1.11.77-86S
76	South-Africa 71/86	96.75	7.24	9.42	7.48	1. 1.79-87S
77	South-Africa 72/87	100.50	7.96	2.75	7.77	1. 4.79-88S
78	South-Afr. Broadc. 78/81P (G)	96.25	7.70	10.00	8.06	1. 6.78-80D
79	South-Africa Railway 75/80P (G)	102.50	9.02	0.98	5.52	1. 7.80
80	South-Africa Railway 75/80 (G)	103.00	8.98	0.98	5.52	1. 7.80-80D
81	South-Africa Railway 77/80P (G)	101.00	8.96	2.59	7.75	2. 1.81
82	South-Africa Railway 78/81P (G)	100.50	7.75	3.92	7.74	1. 5.82
83	South-Afr. Railway 78/82P (G)	103.75	6.25	4.92	6.08	1. 2.79-88S
84	South Scot. El. 73/88 (G)	101.35	6.66	6.17	6.47	1. 5.88
61	Spain 77/84	95.67	6.28	9.92	6.58	1. 5.88
62	Spain 78/88	98.25	6.11	7.21	6.31	16. 3.79-90D
63	Spainbank Oslo 75/80P	102.00	6.37	9.17	6.24	1. 3.82-85D
64	Stand. Cld. Bank 73/88	103.25	6.78	1.17	5.85	1.10.80
65	Staatsloans 77/85	108.75	8.20	2.33	5.05	15. 4.76-83D
66	Steinmark 74/80P	105.25	8.31	3.69	7.07	1. 4.79-87D
67	Stockholm City 75/83	108.00	8.01	4.62	6.67	1. 8.79
68	Stockholm County 75/87	101.50	7.14	1.17	5.98	1. 7.82

- "Life" and "Maturity" appear in years and decimals of years and are—in this context—calculated as follows:
  - final maturity in case of a lump-sum repayment
  - final maturity in case of a sinking fund issue, whenever the quoted price is below 100
  - average life in case of a sinking fund issue, whenever the quoted price is above 100
  - average life in case the bond issue provides for mandatory drawings, by lot or by security
  - average life in case the bond issue provides for mandatory drawing by lot or by security only

P Private Placement (the smallest denomination may be larger than the nominal DM 1,000 of public issue)

G Government Guaranty

هكذا من الأهل



## Advertisement

	Issue	Yield Price	Current Yield	Life*	Yield to Maturity	Repayment by last date 5-manual drawing
71%	Jysk Telefon 69/84	102.25	7.09	3.16	6.55	15. 975-845
61%	Jysk Telefon 72/87	102.00	6.62	4.75	6.24	1. 378-875
71%	Jysk Telefon 73/88	102.50	7.05	3.26	6.41	1. 778-885
71%	Kansai Electric 78/84	107.00	6.49	4.08	5.96	1. 782
71%	Kansai Electric 71/86	106.75	6.94	3.17	5.43	1. 375-845
71%	Kawasaki Steel 75/82	105.40	7.25	4.26	6.26	1. 577-865
71%	KELAG 73/88	106.20	8.34	2.98	6.40	1. 680-820
61%	KHD Finance 72/87	102.85	6.56	5.17	6.09	1. 579-885
61%	Kjoberhavs H. Bank 76/83P	103.25	6.54	4.73	5.93	2. 578-875
71%	Kjoberhavs Tel. 72/87	103.00	7.16	5.50	6.69	1.12.83
71%	Kjoberhavs Tel. 72/87	102.75	7.30	4.56	6.90	2. 178-875
71%	Kjoberhavs Tel. 73/88	101.50	6.90	4.70	6.61	1. 479-885
81%	KLM Finance 70/85	100.75	6.45	5.54	6.33	1. 479-885
81%	KLM Royal Dutch Airl. 78/85P	102.75	8.27	3.66	7.33	1. 479-850
71%	Kobe 68/83 (G)	98.25	6.09	8.81	5.52	1. 576-850
71%	Kobe 69/84 (G)	102.75	6.68	2.95	5.31	1. 672-835
71%	Kobe 71/86 (G)	104.25	6.47	3.34	5.41	1. 573-845
71%	Kobe 72/87 (G)	106.75	7.26	4.21	5.88	1. 277-865
81%	Kobe 75/80P (G)	103.15	6.54	4.72	5.96	1. 578-875
71%	Kobe 76/83 (G)	102.50	8.05	2.00	6.87	1. 680
61%	Kobe 77/87	107.00	7.01	5.00	5.85	1. 683
71%	Kommunl. Inst. 76/83	106.75	6.09	9.00	5.57	1. 687
81%	Kommunl. Inst. 76/83	103.50	7.49	3.81	6.67	1. 481-83D
71%	Korea Dev. Bank 77/84	99.75	7.33	5.60	6.22	15.077-84D
71%	Korea Int'l. 78/84	97.75	7.33	5.60	6.22	1. 12.84
71%	Kvaerner Ind. 78/88P	100.00	5.25	4.50	5.24	1.12.81-82D
71%	Light-Services 77/82 (G)	98.25	5.85	7.69	6.04	1. 384-88D
81%	Light-Services 77/86	105.50	8.06	3.75	6.77	1. 382
81%	Longtr. Car. Bk. Japan 70/85	96.90	6.97	7.92	7.28	1. 586
81%	Lonza Int'l. 74/79P	104.00	8.17	3.73	7.39	1.11.76-855
81%	Lonza Int'l. 75/80P	105.00	9.52	1.42	6.15	1.11.79
71%	Malaysia 72/84	104.00	9.28	1.96	6.09	1. 580
61%	Malme 75/84	101.25	6.91	4.41	5.98	1. 675-84D
61%	Malme 76/83	97.25	6.48	7.25	6.99	1. 985
61%	Malme 76/83	108.50	8.53	4.13	6.80	1. 281-84D
61%	Manitoba 77/84	105.45	7.82	3.21	6.31	1. 380-83D
61%	Manit. Hydro El. 72/87	106.65	6.09	6.08	5.19	1. 784
61%	Megal. Fin. Comp. 78/90	103.85	6.55	5.00	6.03	1. 678-875
71%	M E P C. 73/88	100.50	6.97	5.14	6.88	1. 579-88D
71%	Mexico 68/83	102.80	6.81	4.49	6.09	1. 671-805
71%	Mexico 73/88	101.80	6.88	3.00	6.42	1. 173-845
91%	Mexico 75/82	102.00	7.11	4.82	6.74	1. 179-885
91%	Mexico 76/83	108.00	8.33	4.08	6.69	1. 782
91%	Mexico 76/83	106.25	7.53	5.00	6.50	1. 683
91%	Mexico 77/84	104.75	7.40	6.00	6.76	1. 684
91%	Mexico 78/85	106.75	8.56	6.83	6.97	1. 685
91%	Mitsubishi 78/84	103.25	7.51	4.00	6.52	1. 681
91%	Mitsui Toatsu 76/81P	103.00	7.52	3.29	6.69	15. 981
91%	MODO 75/83	105.00	8.57	3.46	7.31	1. 680-83D
71%	Montreal 69/89	102.35	6.84	5.52	6.47	1. 470-89D
61%	Montreal 72/92	99.50	6.03	7.00	6.09	1. 973-92D
61%	Montreal 73/93	101.75	6.63	7.42	6.45	1. 674-935
61%	Montreal 76/86	102.10	6.86	4.92	6.48	1. 778-865
71%	Morgg. Denmark 67/84 (G)	102.10	6.86	4.92	6.48	16. 778-875
71%	Morgg. Denmark 71/86 (G)	104.00	7.21	3.30	6.23	1.11.75-845
71%	Morgg. Denmark 73/88 (G)	104.50	7.42	4.08	6.58	1. 377-88D
61%	Morgg. Bk. Finl. 69/84 (G)	103.00	6.80	5.32	6.32	1. 779-885
61%	Morgg. Bk. Finl. 69/84 (G)	102.50	6.59	3.25	5.98	1. 473-845
71%	Nafi. Mexico 69/79 (G)	101.00	7.18	1.00	6.30	1. 672-795
81%	Nafi. Mexico 76/83P (G)	106.00	7.55	5.50	7.37	1.12.83
81%	Nafi. Mexico 77/82P (G)	106.00	7.55	5.50	7.37	1.12.83
81%	Nafi. Mexico 78/84 (G)	106.50	8.22	5.75	7.31	1. 384
81%	Nafi. Mexico 77/84P (G)	106.25	8.24	5.75	7.36	1. 384
81%	Natl. Bk. Hungary 75/81	96.75	7.73	3.09	5.79	1. 731
81%	Natl. Bk. Hungary 77/85	100.00	6.63	7.42	6.84	1.11.85
61%	National Lead 67/79	100.25	6.48	1.00	6.23	1. 672-795
81%	Natl. Westm. Bk. 73/88	106.00	7.55	5.57	6.46	1.10.79-885
61%	New Brunswick 73/87	106.00	7.55	5.57	6.46	1.11.87-885
61%	New Brunswick 75/88	103.00	6.90	3.53	5.77	1. 875-845
61%	Newfoundland 71/86	103.25	7.40	5.40	6.60	1. 877-865
61%	Newfoundland 72/87	101.50	6.65	4.66	6.36	1.11.78-875
61%	Newfoundland 73/88	102.00	6.37	6.18	6.10	1. 491-885
71%	New Zealand 68/78	100.00	7.00	0.08	7.02	due 1. 748
61%	New Zealand 69/84	104.50	6.46	3.09	5.22	1. 275-84D
71%	New Zealand 71/86	104.50	7.18	4.25	6.38	1. 577-86D
71%	New Zealand 72/87	104.00	6.73	4.47	5.94	1. 278-87D
91%	New Zealand 75/80P	106.50	8.92	1.67	5.29	1. 280
91%	New Zealand 76/83	106.25	7.93	4.41	6.17	1. 280
91%	New Zealand 75/80P	106.75	7.73	2.09	4.76	1. 780
91%	New Zealand 75/82	109.85	8.88	3.58	6.55	1. 182
91%	New Zealand 76/83	107.50	6.98	4.75	6.65	1. 383
91%	New Zealand 76/86	107.50	7.21	6.36	6.27	1.11.82-86D
91%	New Zealand 77/84	104.50	5.98	5.92	5.34	1. 584
91%	New Zealand 78/85	101.37	5.18	7.75	5.03	1. 386
91%	Nippon Kokan 75/82	104.75	8.59	2.81	7.06	1. 480-82D
81%	Nippon T + T 75/82 (G)	107.00	8.18	3.00	6.37	1. 382
81%	Nippon T + T 72/82 (G)	107.00	8.18	3.00	6.37	1. 482
81%	Nippon T + T 76/83 (G)	107.25	7.23	5.33	6.11	1.10.83
51%	Norcem 78/85	100.12	5.74	6.75	5.72	1. 385
81%	Norges Komm. Bk. 70/85 (G)	105.50	8.06	3.66	6.49	1.10.76-855
81%	Norges Komm. Bk. 75/80 (G)	105.25	7.60	2.00	5.17	1. 680
81%	Norges Komm. Bk. 75/80P (G)	105.50	7.58	2.08	5.14	1. 780
81%	Norges Komm. Bk. 76/81 (G)	105.00	6.80	2.92	4.74	1. 581
71%	Norges Komm. Bk. 77/89 I (G)	104.50	6.70	6.56	6.14	1. 480-895
71%	Norges Komm. Bk. 77/89 II (G)	100.75	5.98	4.06	5.86	16.10.89-895
71%	Norpipe 76/84	101.00	5.94	11.50	5.87	1.12.80-895
81%	Norpipe 76/88	107.00	7.94	4.01	6.45	1. 280-845
81%	Norpipe 77/89	108.25	7.39	7.41	6.56	1. 683-885
81%	Norpipe 77/89	100.60	5.96	9.36	5.52	1.11.84-89D
71%	Norsea Gas 76/88	105.00	6.90	7.91	6.42	1.12.83-885
71%	Norsea Gas 77/89	104.25	6.71	9.20	6.37	1. 784-895
91%	Norsk Hydro 75/87	109.50	8.22	5.08	6.72	1. 800-87D
91%	Norsk Hydro 76/88	106.25	6.78	6.29	6.39	1. 483-895
81%	Norsk Hydro 77/89	102.75	6.57	7.78	5.99	1. 682-895
81%	Norway 75/80	107.15	7.69	1.92	4.23	1. 580
81%	Norway 75/80P	105.25	7.84	2.00	5.41	1. 680
71%	Norway 75/80	107.25	7.23	2.50	4.60	1.12.80
71%	Norway 76/81	106.25	6.59	2.92	4.65	1. 581
61%	Norway 76/81	109.10	6.87	3.08	4.28	1. 781
61%	Norway 77/82	104.50	6.22	3.38	5.51	1. 182
61%	Norway 77/82	109.00	6.01	8.83	6.07	1. 182
61%	Norway 78/83	102.90	5.59	4.17	4.96	1. 882
61%	Norway 78/83	99.95	4.75	4.58	4.76	1. 183
61%	Norway 78/83	97.60	4.48	4.83	4.94	1. 483
71%	Norw. Mortgage 77/87	105.00	6.90	6.90	6.32	15. 583-87D
61%	Norw. Mortgage 77/89	99.45	6.05	11.46	6.09	16.11.82-89D
71%	Nova Scotia 71/86	105.50	7.35	4.29	6.37	1.12.77-86D
71%	Nova Scotia Power 72/87	103.40	6.74	7.28	6.12	1.12.78-87D
71%	Occidental Overseas 78/83	105.00	5.25	2.75	6.83	1.10.72-835
71%	Oester. Donaukr. 59/84 (G)	102.50	5.91	3.09	5.54	1. 265-84D
61%	Oester. Donaukr. 73/88 (G)	103.15	6.54	5.46	6.05	1. 379-885
61%	Oester. Donaukr. 75/85 (G)	111.00	7.88	4.59	5.98	1. 381-85D
71%	Oest. El. Wirtsch. 67/87 (G)	103.75	6.75	4.47	6.12	1. 273-87D
71%	Oest. El. Wirtsch. 76/83P (G)	105.00	6.67	5.54	5.91	16.12.83
91%	Oest. Inv. W. Kredit 74/79P	106.00	6.67	6.28	5.55	16.10.79-895
91%	Oest. Kreditbank 74/79P (G)	106.00	6.67	6.28	5.55	16.10.79-895
91%	Oest. Kreditbank 74/79P (G)	104.00	9.13	1.00	5.29	1. 978

9% C.N. Telecom 75/83P (G) .....	105.75	8.51	4.71	7.49	16.283
----------------------------------	--------	------	------	------	--------

9 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 74/79 II P(G)	104.00	9.13	1.08	5.57	1. 779
7 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 76/83P (G)	103.00	6.80	5.50	6.33	1.12.83
6 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 77/89P (G)	103.50	6.52	5.67	5.99	1. 284
6 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 77/84P (G)	103.25	6.30	6.08	5.85	1. 784
6 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 77/86P (G)	101.00	6.19	6.17	6.05	1. 894
5 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 77/85P (G)	102.25	5.87	7.42	5.61	1.11.85
5 1/2 %	Oest. Kontrollbank 78/86P (G)	100.75	5.46	7.67	5.37	1. 286
5 1/2 %	Oest. Länderbank 77/82 (G)	101.25	5.43	4.50	5.17	1.12.82
6 1/2 %	ÖKD 69/79 (G)	100.00	6.25	0.91	6.34	1.11.70-79D
6 1/2 %	Ontario 69/84	105.00	6.19	3.10	4.80	1. 2.75-84D

WestLB Schultscheindarlehen		5 year maturity: 5.50%		
4 year maturity: 5.25%				
6 1/2 %	Ontario 72/87	101.50	5.91 5.61 5.67	1. 9.80-87D
7 1/2 %	Ontario Hydro 69/84	104.00	6.37 5.58 5.83	1. 8.75-84D
7 1/2 %	Ontario Hydro 71/84	106.00	7.08 4.31 5.87	1.12.77-86D
7 1/2 %	Ontario Hydro 72/87	102.90	6.32 5.35 5.85	1. 6.80-87D
6 1/2 %	Ontario Hydro 73/88	103.50	6.28 6.10 5.80	1. 3.81-88D
6 1/2 %	Osaka 64/79 (G)	101.00	6.44 0.59 4.90	2. 1.70-79D
6 1/2 %	Osaka 65/80 (G)	101.00	6.19 1.16 5.41	1. 2.71-80D
6 1/2 %	Oslo 64/79	100.30	5.98 0.83 5.69	1. 4.70-79D
5 1/2 %	Oslo 65/80	100.50	5.72 1.24 5.39	1. 3.71-80D
7 1/2 %	Oslo 67/84	101.65	6.89 0.70 5.93	1.11.75-84D
7 1/2 %	Oslo 69/84	104.90	7.15 3.35 6.30	2. 1.78-85D
7 1/2 %	Oslo 71/87	105.25	7.13 4.58 6.26	1. 7.76-90S
7 1/2 %	Oslo 73/87	106.00	6.62 5.85 6.33	1. 7.76-90S
7 1/2 %	Oslo 75/87	108.25	8.31 4.72 6.80	1. 3.78-87S
7 1/2 %	Qutokumpu 68/78 (G)	100.00	7.00 0.25 7.06	1. 7.72-78D
6 1/2 %	Papua 73/88	105.50	6.40 5.81 5.61	1. 7.79-88S
6 1/2 %	Parker-Hannifin 77/87P	101.50	6.65 6.94 6.47	1. 6.83-87D
8 1/2 %	Pemex 76/83	107.80	8.12 5.50 6.98	1.12.83
7 1/2 %	Pemex 77/84	102.50	6.83 6.25 6.49	1. 9.84
7 1/2 %	Pemex 78/86	102.90	6.80 7.58 6.49	1. 1.86
7 1/2 %	Petrobras 77/84	100.50	6.97 6.33 6.69	1.10.84
6 1/2 %	Philip Morris 72/87	104.25	6.47 4.69 5.68	1.11.78-87D
6 1/2 %	Philippine 77/84	100.40	7.22 6.42 7.16	1. 1.78-84D
6 1/2 %	Philippine 78/85	95.12	7.10 6.83 6.79	1. 4.85
6 1/2 %	Philips 75/81P	107.00	8.08 2.83 5.98	1. 4.81
8 1/2 %	Philips 75/81P	106.00	8.12 2.97 6.15	15. 4.81
8 1/2 %	Philips 75/82	108.00	10 3.79 6.30	15. 3.82
8 1/2 %	PK-Banken 75/83	102.50	8.29 0.17 5.03	child.p.
				1. 8.78(102)
5 1/2 %	PK-Banken 78/88	95.50	6.02 7.85 6.50	1. 5.84-88D
9 1/2 %	Placm. Malmoze 75/80P	704.50	8.85 1.92 6.66	1. 5.80
7 1/2 %	Privatb. Copenh 77/83P	101.50	7.07 4.83 6.62	1. 4.83
6 1/2 %	Pyhrn Autohfin 77/89 (G)	101.75	6.17 8.66 6.06	1. 9.84-89D
6 1/2 %	Quebec 72/87	101.00	6.44 4.88 6.25	1. 7.78-87D
7 1/2 %	Quebec 77/87	106.00	7.08 8.67 6.56	1. 2.87
7 1/2 %	Quebec 77/87	104.50	6.94 9.00 6.57	1. 6.57
6 1/2 %	Quebec 78/90	97.15	6.18 3.08 6.41	1. 5.85-90D
6 1/2 %	Quebec Hydro El. 69/84	102.50	6.59 3.13 6.00	1. 2.75-84S
6 1/2 %	Quebec Hydro El. 69/84	103.75	6.59 3.13 6.00	1. 9.75-84D
8 1/2 %	Quebec Hydro El. 71/86	104.80	7.65 4.03 6.79	1. 9.77-86D

**Continued on page 22**

**Continued on page 22**



**Extel** for a  
really comprehensive  
International Bond  
Service.  
EXTEL, 37 Paul Street, London EC2

## MARKET MAKERS

### REGION 1-BELGIUM

105 Bondtrade  
110 Deway, Seibell, Servais  
Van Campenhout & Cie  
115 Kredietbank N.V.

### REGION 2-FRANCE

230 Banque Arabe et Internationale  
d'Investissement (S.A.I.)  
225 Banque Louts-Dreyfus  
205 Banque Nationale de Paris  
75009 Paris  
210 Credit Commercial de France Paris  
215 Credit Lyonnais  
210 E. F. Hutton Services S.A.R.L.  
230 Internation-Banque  
270 Smith Barney Harris, Upham & Co. Inc.  
75001 Paris

### REGION 3-GERMANY/AUSTRIA

300 Commerzbank AG  
6000 Frankfurt  
305 Deutsche Bank AG  
6000 Frankfurt  
306 Dresdner Bank AG  
6000 Frankfurt  
307 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
4000 Düsseldorf

309 Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
1010 Vienna  
310 Girozentrale und Bank  
der österreichischen Sparkassen AG  
1011 Vienna

### REGION 4-ITALY

405 Banca Commerciale Italiana Milan  
407 Banco Ambrosiano S.p.A.  
409 Banco di Roma  
415 Credito Italiano  
20123 Milan  
420 Istituto Bancario Italiano  
425 Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino  
430 Monte dei Paschi di Siena

### REGION 5-LUXEMBOURG

505 Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
510 Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
540 Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.  
Luxembourg  
515 Dewaay Luxembourg S.A.  
520 Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg-Geise  
Luxembourg  
530 Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg)

### REGION 6-NETHERLANDS

600 H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.  
601 Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
602 Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
603 Bank Mees & Hope N.V.  
604 Barclays Kol & Co. N.V.  
611 Centrale Rabobank Utrecht  
605 Bank Morgan Leobachere N.V.  
610 F. van Lauschoot  
606 Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.  
607 Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.  
608 Pierson, Helderling & Pierson  
609 Slavenburg, Oyens & Van Eeghen N.V.

### REGION 7-SCANDINAVIA

705 Bank of Helsinki Ltd.  
(Helsingfors Aktiebank)  
740 Den norske Creditbank

750 Den Danske Bank of 1871 Aktieselskab  
1092  
710 R. Henriques Jr. Bank-Aktieselskab  
1200  
715 Kausall-Osake-Pankki  
720 Kjøbenhavn Handelsbank  
745 Postipankki  
730 Privatbanken Aktieselskab  
735 Sandnavaiska Enskilda Banken  
735 Svenska Handelsbanken  
725 Union Bank of Finland  
(Nordiska Föreningsbanken Ab)

### REGION 8-SWITZERLAND

800 Bondpartners S.A.  
805 Credit Suisse/Swiss Credit Bank  
860 Swiss Bank Corporation  
8022 Zurich  
870 Union Bank of Switzerland

### REGION 9-UNITED KINGDOM

901 Akroyd & Smithers Limited  
950 Bankers Trust International Limited  
910 Banque Francaise de Credit International Ltd.  
911 Citicorp International Bank Limited  
912 Continental Illinois Limited  
914 Credit Suisse Swiss World Ltd.  
915 Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation  
913 Daiwa Europe N.V.  
914 ECLA 4A  
915 DeLee Trading Company Limited  
920 Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation  
921 First Boston Corporation  
922 First Chicago Limited  
931 Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
930 London Multinational Bank Ltd.  
932 Hambros Bank Limited

633 ISJ International Limited  
London  
634 Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd.  
London  
635 Kidder Peabody Securities Limited  
London  
636 Loeb, Rhoades, Horwath & Co. Ltd.  
London  
637 Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Ltd.  
London  
638 Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
London  
639 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
(Brokers & Dealers) Ltd.  
London  
641 Morgan Stanley International  
London  
642 Nesbit, Thomson Limited  
London  
643 The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.  
London  
644 Nomura Europe N.V.  
London  
645 Orion Bank Limited  
London  
646 Salomon Brothers International Ltd.  
London  
647 Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.  
London  
648 Scandinavian Bank Limited  
London  
649 Strauss, Turnbull & Co.  
London  
650 Sumitomo Finance International  
London  
651 Vickers, de Costa & Co. Ltd.  
London  
652 S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.  
London  
653 ZEB

**Extel-**  
the International Bond  
Dealer's best friend.  
Phone Sales Office: 01-253 3400

967 Wedd Durlacher Mordant Ltd.  
970 Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
London  
975 White Weld Securities  
977 M. S. Wein & Co. Inc.  
980 Wood Gundy Ltd.  
990 Yamachi International (Europe) Ltd.  
London  
EC2Y 5AA

### REGION 10-UNITED STATES

10 Arnold and S. Bloch, Inc.  
New York  
20 Drexel Burnham Lambert & Co. Inc.  
New York  
30 Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated  
New York  
32 Lehman Bros. Kuhn, Loeb Inc.  
New York  
33 Lazard Freres & Co.  
Paris  
35 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.  
New York  
60 Salomon Brothers  
New York  
70 Shields Model Roland Incorporated  
New York  
90 White Weld & Co. Incorporated  
New York  
005 The Arab Co. for Trading Securities S.A.K.  
Kuwait

## LEAD MANAGERS

1-Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
15-Butler Bank  
16-Credit Suisse (Bahamas) Ltd.  
18-Gutzwiller Kurz Bungeur Securities  
25-Union Bank of Switzerland (U/W)  
28-Bankleumi Le-Israel  
32-Banque de Bruxelles S.A.  
35-Banque Lambert S.C.S.  
38-Burnham & Co.  
43-Kredietbank N.V.  
46-Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
57-Nesbit, Thomson Ltd.  
64-Wood Gundy Ltd.  
72-Privatbanker Aktieselskab  
77-McLeod, Young Weir & Co.  
82-Banque Nationale de Paris  
83-Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas  
94-Banque Rothschild  
96-Banque de L'Union Européenne  
103-Credit Commercial de France  
104-Credit Industriel et Commercial  
105-Credit Lyonnais  
112-Lazard Freres & Cie

117-Société Générale  
122-Western American Bank (Europe)  
135-Commerzbank/Banco di Roma/Credit  
Lyonnais  
140-Commerzbank AG  
143-Deutsche Bank AG  
150-Wardley Ltd.  
157-Pkbanken  
159-Kuwait Int. Inv. Co. S.A.K.  
162-Arab Financial Consultants  
165-Union Bank of Switzerland  
(Securities) Ltd.  
179-Westdeutsche Landesbank  
Girozentrale  
183-Jardine Fleming & Co.  
186-Banca Commerciale Italiana  
188-Banca Nazionale de Lavoro  
196-Banco di Roma  
214-Williams Glyn & Co.  
219-Orion Bank Ltd.  
221-Banque Européenne du Luxembourg  
S.A.  
222-Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
223-Banque Internationale à Luxembourg  
S.A.

325-Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.  
332-Manufacturers Hanover Ltd.  
333-Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.  
336-National Westminster Bank Ltd.  
337-Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.  
338-Kuwait International Finance Co. SAK  
343-Rabobank N.V.  
346-Rothschild N.M. & Sons Ltd.  
350-J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.  
352-Caisse des Dépôts Consignations  
353-Singer & Friedlander Ltd.  
354-Sumitomo Finance International  
358-Warburg, S. G. & Co. Ltd.  
361-White Weld & Co.  
375-Bank of America  
378-Bear Sterns & Co.  
386-Brandt (Wm.) Sons & Co.  
389-Kuwait Financial Centre  
396-Daiwa Securities & Co. Ltd.  
397-Dean Witter International Inc.  
398-Dillon Read & Co. Ltd.  
401-Dominick & Dominick  
402-Citicorp Int. Bank  
404-Drexel Harriman Ripley  
408-European Banking Company

411-First Boston Corp.  
412-First Boston (Europe) Ltd.  
413-Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner &  
Smith Inc.  
418-Goldman Sachs & Co.  
421-American Express Middle East Devt.  
423-Hayden Stone Inc.  
431-Interunion-Banque  
437-Kidder, Peabody & Co. Inc.  
438-Blyth, Eastman Dillon & Co. Inc.  
440-National Commercial Bank Saudi  
Arabia  
441-Kuhn Loeb & Co.  
445-Lazard Freres & Co.  
447-Lehman Brothers  
449-Loeb Rhoades & Co.  
454-Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith  
456-Morgan & Cie International  
458-Morgan Stanley & Co.  
463-Nomura Securities Co.  
478-Salomon Brothers  
480-Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
481-Postipankki  
485-Smith Barney & Co.  
487-Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd.

COMPILED FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL BOND DEALERS BY INTERBOND SERVICES LTD.

If expertise in securities is money,  
Yamaichi is worth fortunes.

With 80 years experience,  
Yamaichi is one of Japan's  
foremost securities firms, provid-  
ing the complete expertise you  
require to maximize opportunities  
in the securities field.

With the yen becoming an  
increasingly stable international  
currency, our brokerage business  
on behalf of foreign clients in  
Japan has enjoyed unprecedented  
success. Success that can be  
attributed directly to our position  
of leadership among Japanese  
securities companies. Success  
that makes us your ideal partner  
in all aspects of the securities  
business: underwriting, brokerage,  
distribution, dealing, research,  
and investment banking.

Yamaichi's offices on four  
continents are linked by a 24-  
hour-a-day "hotline" which  
gives our international clients  
immediate access to data  
pertinent to their needs—up-to-  
the-minute stock quotations,  
economic and industrial studies,  
corporate evaluations, and  
investment and bond market  
analyses.

If you're looking for  
expertise in securities, consult  
Yamaichi. In Japan and through-  
out the world, we have the  
know-how necessary to offer you  
immediate and comprehensive  
assistance with your investment  
requirements.

## Creditanstalt-Bankverein - your partner in Austria for dealing in Austrian Schilling Bonds and International Bonds of Austrian issuers

Selected Austrian Schilling Bonds  
of Austrian issuers

maturity up to 5 years

	Middle Price	Average Life	Yield to average life	Current Yield	Redemption (mandatory drawings by lot)
8 % Österreich 1973/B/81	101,00	1,70	7,88	7,92	15. 277-81 at 101,0
8 % Österreich 1973/III/B/82	101,75	2,46	8,12	7,86	20.11.74-82 at 102,0 to 102,5
8 1/2% Österreich 1975/S/83	101,50	2,75	8,18	8,37	5. 376-83 at 100,0 to 101,0
8 1/2% Innsbruck 1974/B/82	101,25	2,46	8,06	8,40	19.11.75-82 at 100,5
8 1/2% Steyr-Daimler-Puch 1974/B/81	101,25	1,90	7,96	8,40	29.10.75-81 at 100,5
7 3/4% VOEST-Alpine 1973/B/82	101,75	2,58	8,06	7,62	4. 777-82 at 102,0 to 103,0

maturity over 5 years

8 1/2% Österreich 1975/S/III/85	103,50	4,48	8,17	8,21	27.11.79-85 at 103,0 to 103,5
8 % Österreich 1976/S/III/86	99,25	6,96	8,13	8,06	22.11.83-86 at 100,0
8 % Österreich 1977/S/B/87	99,50	6,20	8,09	8,04	15. 282-87 at 100,0
8 % Arlberg Straßentunnel 1977/B/85	99,50	4,65	8,13	8,04	29. 780-85 at 100,0
8 1/2% Wien 1974/B/84	101,25	3,58	8,06	8,40	2. 775-84 at 100,0
8 % CA-BV 1976/III/A/91	99,25	6,84	8,14	8,06	7.10.77-91 at 100,0
8 1/2% Energie 1975/III/B+S/85	103,50	4,40	8,19	8,21	29.10.79-85 at 103,5
8 % Energie 1977/S/III/B/86	99,25	6,33	8,14	8,06	4.10.82-86 at 100,0
8 % Sempert 1973/88	101,25	5,32	8,18	7,90	30. 374-88 at 103,0

Selected US\$ Bonds of Austrian issuers

5 3/4% Voest 63/78	6 % Rep. of Austria 64/84
5 3/4% Alpine Montan 65/85	6 3/4% Rep. of Austria 67/82
6 5/8% Austrian Electricity 66/86	8 3/4% Rep. of Austria 76/90
6 3/4% Austrian Electricity 67/82	8 1/4% Tauernautobahn 77/87
9 1/2% Österreichische Kontrollbank 74/79 in Austrian Schilling (traded in US\$ only)	

Interest is payable without deduction for or on account of Austrian taxes.  
For current prices and further information please contact:  
For Austrian Schilling Bonds: Robert Jekl, Robert Wasinger  
(Telephone: 6622/1701 or 1707, Telex: 74261-63)  
For International Bonds: Walter Vogl (Telephone: 6622/2222, Telex: 76948)  
Code for Reuters Monitor Securities Program: CA DA, CA DB

Uncommon vision in  
international finance.



**YAMAICHI**

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD.  
Head Office: 4-1, Yamaichi Building, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan  
Telex: 222-207

Paris Office: 23, rue de la Paix, Paris 2, France. Telex: 60066. Zurich Office: Tödiweg 17, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland. Telex: 90212.  
Tel: 01-202 8484. Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited: 18th Floor, St. Alphege House, 2 Fore Street, London, EC2Y 5AA. Telex: LDN 567414.  
Tel: 01-408 2277. Yamaichi International (Deutschland) GmbH: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Röckenburger Landstrasse 31-33, Rhein-Main-Center, 4  
Etagen, F.R.G. Germany. Tel: 4-10906, 4-10677. Tel: 061-71 7531. Yamaichi International (Niederlande) N.V.: Frederiksplein 1, Amsterdam, The  
Netherlands. Telex: 15772. Tel: 020-542426.

New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Montreal, São Paulo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, Seoul



**Creditanstalt-Bankverein**  
Schottengasse 6, A 1010, Vienna.



**BY RHYS DAVID, Textile Correspondent**

quently or plan ahead contingencies. Action by the industry in several European countries over recent years to rationalise has been stopped by government intervention.

Thus, while the warning given by Viscount Davignon is certainly being heeded there are a number of producers who believe his time scale is inevitably to be extended. According to Sir Arthur Knightbridge, whose chairmanship of the Courtauld has made many of the moves towards the European scale of operations which is being urged on the industry, a period of ten years would be more appropriate.

There is evidence, too, that

with similar levels of efficiency already have their eyes on various parts of the European textiles market and will seek to exploit it through direct exports or from new plants in Europe. Burlington, the 'biggest textile group in the world, has recently completed a major expansion programme in Ireland and now owns almost sizeable manufacturing plants designed to supply woven fabrics to garments makers throughout Europe. The Irish arm of the large European jeans market is already supplied by major US groups using denim, corduroy and other fabrics made in American mills.

The U.S. has also made clear that it is determined to remain a major textile producer and will not be ceding substantial parts of its domestic market to low-cost imports or to other developed country suppliers. The U.S. made much more effective use of the first round of the

of independent consultants to prepare analyses of the individual sectors. As a result, though the industry (through its federation, Comtextil) has put before Viscount Davigton a paper outlining a possible approach towards working out an industrial policy for tex-

the kind of stability now provided by the MFA will need to be extended beyond 1982. A statement which amounted almost to an assurance on this point was given by a senior Civil Servant at the London conference. "I venture to predict that in five years' time we shall see another negotiation which may well modify the present arrangements but I do not believe it will result in abrupt changes in the present situation," he said.

The message which nevertheless comes through from Davignon's remarks is that the industry must start towards restructuring and his warning is likely to lead to further pressure on their European partners for British and French. Both countries know that agreement between the member States to extend the MFA is more likely to be reached if some progress has been made in sorting out textile problems through the development of a coherent industrial policy than if little effort has been made at all.

The industry's first attempts, however, to draw up a plan of action suggest that a substantial difference of approach exists between the various EEC member countries. The UK industry for example is believed to be pressing its European counterparts to seek Commission assistance for analyses in which it is intended the individual sectors, such as knitwear, carpets, or cotton textiles should undertake.

The challenge thrown out by Viscount Davignon, therefore, is to use the breathing space provided by the MFA or face the consequences. In effect the Commission is saying that it has come off the fence—partly as a result of the loss of 500,000 jobs in textiles between 1973 and 1976—in deciding it wants a viable industry to survive, and has created the framework for this in the immediate period ahead. The industry must take steps itself to ensure its own longer-term survival.

tolerable burden of financing all local services and amenities while vast numbers of wage and salary-earners who are using far more of the local facilities are penurious contributors. Pensioners are contributing nothing to the local king. The answer, of course, is to collect the local revenue with the taxes which would give everyone a chance to pay his fair share both locally and nationally. Before we do, however, we must be able to complain that this could be too complicated a suggestion; they consider an appallingly costly, cumbersome and wasteful way in which revenue is collected under the present rating system. And for some worthy and plain reasons. First, the local revenue distributed by Central Government might endow the powers and spending propensities of region councils. I would say this is a consumption devoted to b

From Mr. A. W. Furze  
Shr.—Your financing article in the June 1966 MPEs (June 5) recalls the most instructive experience of negotiating with the Treasury for funds to set up an apprentice training school in the 1960s. The government brochures were so favorable that I stated quite clearly that funds for the purchase of machinery were available on a 10-year, 15% interest basis, repayments on a 15-year loan basis, repayment being made annually to maturity.  
This was acceptable and I encouraged the draft of the document. The Treasury forewarned—it was read with great care; it was the usual Treasury phraseology stating that they "reserve the right to obtain repayment from the whole of the loan at three months' notice." It was

From Mr. Duncan Neil Dewar.  
Sir—It appears that verbs, commas and full-stops have almost disappeared! They have dropped out of the conversation of thousands of people at replaced by "you know."  
I listen to television and radio interviews of people who you might expect to know better and you will be repelled by the constant repetition of these words: "I am almost tempted to cry aloud: "No, I don't know."  
How about a reform movement to clean up the careless use of such conversational crutches?  
Duncan Neil Dewar. SW16.

From Mr. G. J. Bonicick

on Mr. Bernard Compson  
While...appreciating Mr.  
Coker's warning about the  
after Authority fiddle (June 8)  
think most ratepayers imme-  
diately realized that making a  
separate charge for water would  
mean a "big" increase in  
living costs at the end of the  
year. Indeed, right from the  
paradeation date. Instead of the  
general Rate demand decreasing  
to mark the loss of its water  
commitments, this bill actually  
increased, and during the short  
one of its existence the water  
authority's charges have gone  
up so rapidly that their demand  
it soon be as big as the other  
We also realize it must merely  
be a matter of time before more  
apire-building while-kids sepa-  
rate the charges for various other  
amenities—with the monu-  
mentous increase in administra-  
tive costs which this will inevitably  
entail. Mr. Coker must be  
recklessly optimistic if he  
imagines that these additional  
heavy demands will "will."  
"no need," or that we will whin-  
complaint regard them as "ar-  
bitration of rates."  
I wonder how often we rating  
reform campaigners have to ex-  
plain that we are not seeking  
pay higher rates to a large  
variety of local bodies. We  
quite simply seeking to pass on  
"rates" at all. We think it  
high time householders were  
saved of the unjust and in-

From the Director and General Secretary, Institute of Practitioners in Work Study, Organization and Methods.

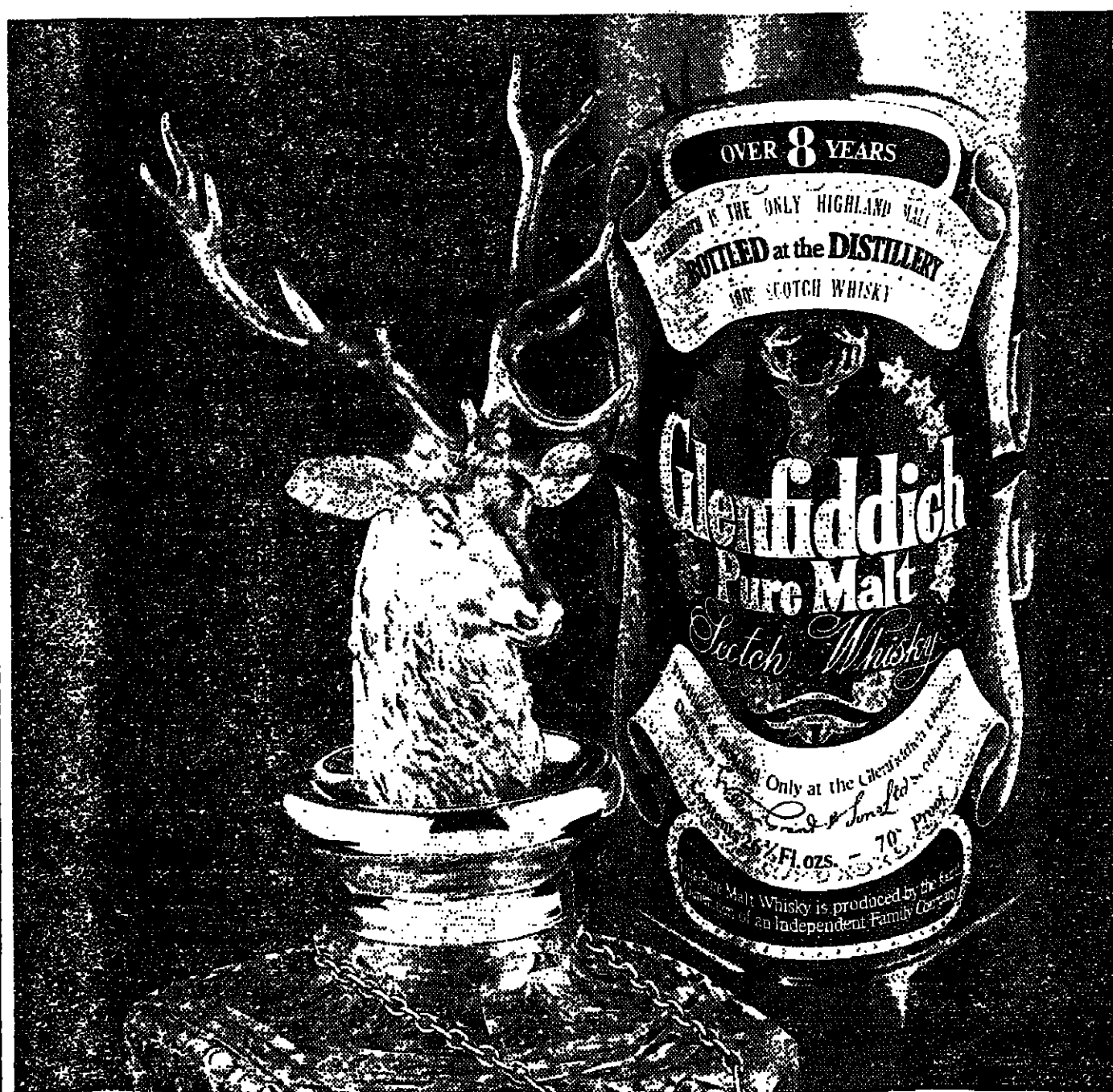
Sir,—Ruth Cosmin makes a valuable contribution to the discussion on productivity with her research (Letters June 8). The discovery that the rate of output growth has fallen in the decade before is disturbing, but her contention that this is not entirely due to lack of investment encourages me.

That only about one-third increased productivity in manufacturing industry was due to new investment shows the need for improvement that has been met from existing resources. Good

From Mr. Ralph Horwitz, Sir—The interesting London hard column (June 6) of an American chief executive abandoning the low profile tradition of capitalist conspicuous consumption to make a play for more business decisions directed towards Whitehall or Washington, the success of a campaign depends increasingly on the skill of the lobbyist. It is hardly surprising that the lobbyist moves up in the pecking order at the expense of the designer engineer. One can only wonder why it happens to the old-fashioned skills of market research and selling things, if the chief executives of the future are men who know little about the business they are in but are experienced in the corridors of television.

**From Mr. A. T. Lamb**  
 "Sir,—I write to draw attention to the varying amounts of money charged to different people by the Electricity Board during the last quarter.  
 "My bill came to £31. at a time when people who have electric central heating have received bills for far lower value. I realise that this is owing in answer to that fact that we have been boiling electric kettles or using 3 KW. fans, but this is certainly not the case. We had our house rewired less than a year ago. We have used electricity only for lighting, the most very occasional half-hour for the immersion water heater, used for electric Kettle (2.75 Kw. once a day) for maybe one or two days) and had running for about half an hour at a time in the bitterly cold weather a one-bolt (1.1 kw) electric fire. We do not have any central heating.  
 "An interesting experience, however, none the less maddening, came

You can take it straight.  
Or with a little plain water.  
But do remember that you're  
tasting no ordinary Scotch.  
Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt.  
Distilled in the ancient way, in  
traditional handbeaten copper stills.  
The result is, perhaps the finest  
whisky the Highlands have to offer.  
Take it slowly. Take it seriously.  
'Glenfiddich' in Gaelic means  
*'Valley of the Deer.'*





## COMPANY NEWS

## Foster Bros. off to flying start

WITH CONFIDENCE, Mr. Herbert G. High, the chairman of Foster Brothers, multiple retailing group, tells shareholders, after making due allowance for all the economic uncertainties, that prospects have never been better.

"We have not got off to a flying start," he says and adds that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, he forecasts that the increase in the group's trading profit for the 1978-79 year, "will be the highest ever in the history of your business."

As reported on May 17 Foster came back from an interim short-fall with second half pre-tax profits of £3.95m against £2.45m to finish the February 28, 1978 year ahead from £4.1m to a record £5.7m. Sales were close during the £4.1m to £5.0m, including VAT, with a 25 per cent advance in the second half. The dividend is stepped up to 2.85p (2.57p).

On August 31, 1977, the group acquired Discount for Beauty, a privately-owned company trading in toiletries and cosmetics. This concern has some 18 shops, and seven further units have since been added. Mr. High says that the group is well pleased with the return on its investment.

The group's plans provide for 12 or more new shops, both for Adams Childrenswear and for Discount for Beauty, in the current year. About 20 will be opening under the Foster Menswear banner, he adds.

Mr. High says the group vigorously tackled the problem of unprofitable shops and quite a number were closed during the year, including Stone-dri and the ladies' wear operation.

The group continues to be expansionist minded, the chairman states, and it has more than adequate funds, both in hand and on call, for any suitable opportunities which may present themselves.

On June 1, 1978, Staff Facilities Group was purchased, a cosmetics and perfume concern, and Mr. High is confident the group can look for an increasing contribution from this acquisition in the future.

Meeting, Solihull, July 5 at noon.

## BOARD MEETINGS

The following companies have notified Engineering Investments, West Bromwich Exchange, of Board meetings to the Stock Exchange. Such meetings are usually held for the purpose of considering dividends. Official indications are not given by the companies, but the following are the dates of the meetings.

**TODAY**  
Fleet-Air Industries, Associated Patern (R.I.)  
British Foods, Bill Samuel, Ocean W. Peabody  
sons, P. M. Property and Reversionary Shares and Marlin  
Investment, Valor, W.G.L., Warwick Whitecroft

The company is now in the hands of a receiver but arrangements have been made for another company to meet Bel-gravia's obligations under the existing insurance contract.

## Upsurge for Anglo Indonesian

INCLUDING £495,400 against £359,818 (from an associate, taxable profit of Anglo-Indonesian Corporation jumped from £694,700 to £1,211,911 for 1977.

After tax of £378,285 (£173,732) and minorities £103,237 (£9,601), attributable profit was little changed at £530,339 (£311,367).

Stated earnings are 12.85p (12.29p) per 25p share and the dividend is lifted from 2.5p to 2.75p net, costing £125,805 (£103,213).

The amount of the 1977 dividend includes a provision for the full acceptance of the company's offer for Walker Sons and Co. (UK). Assuming full acceptance of the offer, net earnings will be 11.50p.

Comparative figures have been restated mainly to reflect an increase in the group's share of an associate's profit as a result of a change in that company's method of accounting for deferred tax.

During the year ended March 31, 1978, External Investment Trust reduced the proportion of the portfolio invested in North America from 45.5 per cent to 39.9 per cent while that in the UK has been increased from 24.3 per cent to 34.9 per cent.

At the same time there have been small reductions in the percentage invested in Japan and

since Company 87 per cent. Meeting, Three Quays, EC, June 28 at 2.30 pm.

## WCB up to £0.87m midway

WITH SALES ahead at £9.1m against £8.0m, pre-tax profits of White Child and Beney, a subsidiary of Arthur Guinness Son and Co., advanced by £100,000 to £363,000 for the half-year to April 2, 1978.

Order books were strong at the end of March with the value of undelivered orders exceeding £3.5m and since then they have continued to improve, states Mr. R. W. O. Beney, the chairman.

He reports that the group's successful companies are continuing to grow, while the expenses incurred by BNI and Extrusions are being reduced. Therefore, 1977-78 is expected to be a thoroughly satisfactory year. For all the previous year, a record £1.32m pre-tax profit was achieved.

Containers and plastics again made the major contribution to first-half results and Clares improved substantially. BNI also made steady progress. Throughout the group, expenses were well held below budget levels. Mr. Beney states.

The half-year result was struck after bank and other interest amounting to £111,000 (£102,000). Tax takes £450,000 (£398,000) leaving net profit of £413,000 (£387,000).

The net interim dividend is stepped up from 1.8p to 2p per 25p share, costing £148,426 (£133,583) — last year's final was 2.6p.

## MANSON FINANCE FORMATION

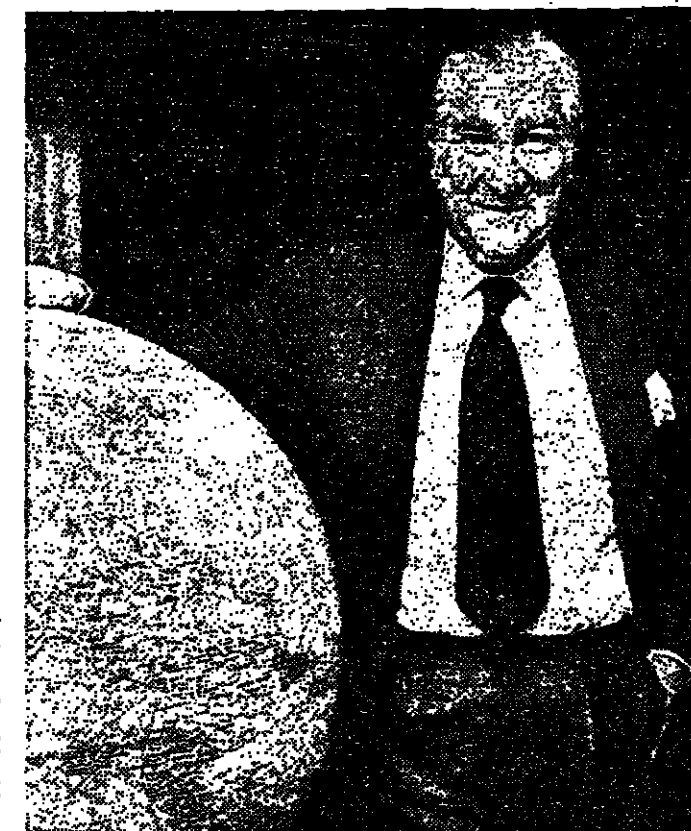
Manson Finance Trust has formed a new subsidiary company called Manson Factors which will offer factoring services to industry. It will aim in particular to assist the smaller and medium-size company with sales of up to £500,000 per annum.

## SHARE STAKES

Assam Trading (Holdings): Trustees of J. M. Guthrie's 1965 settlement—J. A. Driver and C. E. Free—on June 2 bought a further 2,000 "B" shares. J. M. Guthrie is a director.

## ASSOCIATE DEAL

Schaverien and Co. on June 7 purchased for an associate 10,000 Moolya Investments at average price of 65.6p.



Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Hill Samuel Group, which is due to announce full-year results today.

## Bank &amp; Commercial heavily qualified

THE ACCOUNTS of Bank and Commercial Holdings for the 19 months to October 31, 1977 are heavily qualified by the auditors MacIntyre Hudson who say they are unable to form an opinion as to whether a true and fair view of the company's state of affairs is given.

They express reservations on five points. The value at which the investment in Calgary and Edmonton Land Company (in liquidation) is carried is based on information at March 31, 1977 provided by the liquidator to which the directors have made substantial adjustments. In making these adjustments, the auditors state, the directors have not had access to all the relevant records and information.

Properties held by investment subsidiaries have been valued by the directors. In calculating these values and the realisable value of the group's properties held by dealing and development subsidiaries the directors have made certain assumptions. The auditors say they have been unable to verify these assumptions but have no reason to doubt them.

They point out that no provision has been made for corporation tax which may be payable in respect of previous years and draw attention to the fact that no provision has been made for any liability which may arise under guarantees to bankers of subsidiaries.

Acquisitions have been recorded on the basis of the nominal value of Bank and Commercial shares issued as purchase consideration. In the auditors' opinion, the acquisitions should have been recorded on the basis of the market value of the shares issued at the date of acquisition. The effect of this procedure would have been to increase share premium by £3,358,306 and the accumulated revenue deficit by £3,358,306.

In his statement with the accounts Mr. E. Kenneth Martell, chairman, who will retire in June, says that the immediate future depends a great deal on the successful conclusion of the arrangements about the company's interest in Calgary and Edmonton. At the same time discussions are taking place with regard to the future business of the company that debts have been substantially cleared.

He adds that he hopes the re-constituted board will now be able to make real progress, particularly with the opportunity of turning the Calgary assets to advantage, and relieved as they are of so much borrowing and heavy interest.

Many of the properties have been sold and borrowing reduced from approximately £3.4m to £1.94m. This will probably be reduced in the next few months by a further £0.9m at least. The loan stock creditor has now converted all but £75,000 of his £375,000 loan stock into share capital, which improves the balance-sheet substantially.

The chairman says that the directors placed what they, "after considering very carefully all the facts," deemed to be a realistic value on the 95 per cent holding in Calgary and Edmonton. It was not an easy assessment to make, he adds.

Calgary has, the chairman believes, paid off all its mortgage monies, and the only creditor known to the directors apart from the company is the liquidator for his fees and expenses. A provision of £225,000 has been made for this; £250,000 less than the liquidator's estimated provision. The directors point out that the provision will be subject to tax or approval of the Court.

The litigation with former financial advisors Edward Bates

## Coates Brothers better at four months

Sir Richard Meyjes, chairman of Coates Brothers, said at the AGM that for the first four months trading in 1978, turnover and profit for all divisions of domestic trading in the UK were continuing to be better than last year.

UK export sales were still difficult, especially for the resin division, though he added that they were now gaining some aid from the fall in sterling.

Overseas turnover was about 12 per cent ahead of last year, and as a result of competitive pressures, profits were less buoyant although up on last year.

To summarise, he said that progress was satisfactory so far, but trading conditions remained difficult against a background of continuing world recession, increasingly dubious prospects for the UK economy and currency instability.

At the AGM of Maple and Co. (Holdings) Mr. D. C. Keys, the chairman, said that orders for the first 18 weeks of the year were substantially in excess of those taken last year and sales achieved showed a corresponding increase.

He expected to be able to announce profits at the interim stage for the first time for five years.

He said that fitting out the new store in Tottenham Court Road, on schedule and it should be open for trading on September 11.

The board intends to pay the

## FT Share information

The following security has been added to the Share Information Service appearing in the Financial Times—

ALCAN ALUMINIUM (UK) (Section: Engineering).

## TYNESIDE ISSUE

The prospectus is published to-day in connection with the issue of £7m of 12½ per cent redeemable stock 1988 by the Metropolitan Borough of Tyneside. The issue, priced at 28p per cent, is payable as to £10 per cent on application next Wednesday.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any Debenture Stock.

## Fairview Estates Limited

(Registered in England No. 1009194)

## RIGHTS ISSUE OF £13.85 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK 2000/2003 AT PAR

The Council of the Stock Exchange has admitted the above Debenture Stock to the Official List.

Particulars relating to the Debenture Stock are available in the Statistical Service of Eitel Statistical Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 28th July 1978 from:

**GREENE & CO.**  
Finsbury House, 22 Blomfield Street, London EC2M 7AL and The Stock Exchange

## FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY TERM DEPOSITS

Deposits of £1,000-£25,000 accepted for fixed terms of 3-10 years. Interest paid gross, half-yearly. Rates for deposits received not later than 30.6.78.

Terms (years) 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Interest % 10 11 11 11 11 11 12 12 12

Rates for larger amounts on request. Deposits to and further information from The Chief Cashier, Finance for Industry Limited, 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP (01-428 7822, Ext. 1777. Cheques payable to "Bank of England, a/c FFI". FFI is the holding company for ICFC and FCI.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY BOND TABLE

Authority (telephone number in parentheses)	Annual gross interest	Interest payable	Minimum sum	Life of bond
Barking (01-592 4500)	10 1/2	1-year	1,000	4-6
Barking (01-592 4500)	11 1/2	1-year	5,000	4-6
Barnsley Metro. (0226 20232)	11	1-year	250	5-7
Knowsley (051 548555)	11 1/2	1-year	1,000	5-7
Poole (02013 5151)	10 1/2	1-year	500	5
Poole (02013 5151)	11 1/2	1-year	500	6-7
Redbridge (01-478 3020)	11	1-year	200	5-7
Sefton Met. BC. (051 922 4040)	11 1/2	1-year	2,000	5-7
Thurrock (0375 5122)	11	1-year	300	4
Thurrock (0375 5122)	11 1/2	1-year	300	5-8
Wrekin (0952 505051)	11	yearly	1,000	5
Wrekin (0952 505051)	10 1/2	1-year	1,000	5

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of the Stock Exchange.

## CLIVE DISCOUNT HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Registered in England No. 426363)

## Capitalisation Issue of 503,000 9½ per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each

The above securities have been admitted to the Official List and dealings in them will begin on 12th June, 1978.

Particulars of the Preference Shares are contained on cards circulated by Eitel Statistical Services Limited and copies may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 30th June, 1978 from:-

## HOARE GOVETT LIMITED

Atlas House, 1 King Street, London EC2V 8DU.

## Smith St. Aubyn &amp; Co. (Holdings) Limited

(Registered in England No. 263011)

## Capitalisation Issue of 1,350,000 9½ per cent Cumulative Second Preference Shares of £1 each

The Council of the Stock Exchange has admitted the above Preference Shares to the Official List. Dividends will be payable in equal half-yearly instalments on 31st March and 30th September each year. The first payment, amounting to 2.985p per share (net of related tax credit), will be made on 30th September, 1978.

Particulars relating to the above Preference Shares are available in the statistical service of Eitel Statistical Services Limited and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 28th June, 1978, from:-

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited, 8 Crosby Square, London EC3A 6AN  
Hoare Govett Limited, Atlas House, 1 King Street, London EC2V 8DU  
12th June 1978.

# Today A P Bank is getting a move on

No bank today can afford to stand still. At A P Bank we are taking this literally. We're changing our address. From today you will find us at:

**21 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2N 2HH.**  
(Our telephone and telex numbers remain unchanged.)

In our new offices we will continue to provide all our customary services backed by the specialised expertise and high standards of personal attention which have been our trademark over the years.



## A P Bank Limited

A member of the Norwich Union Insurance Group



21 Great Winchester Street, London, EC2N 2HH.  
Telephone: 01-588 7575. Telex: 888218.

## SIMCO MONEY FUNDS

Saturn Investment Management Co. Ltd.

20 CANNON STREET EC4A 6ND

Telephone: 01-236 1425

Rates paid for W/E 11.6.78

Call 7 day 3 p.m.

Mon. 7.950 8.265

Tues. 7.951 8.206

Wed. 8.047 8.261

Thurs. 7.915 8.240

Fri./Sun. 11.029 8.348

## BUILDING SOCIETY RATES

Every Saturday the Financial Times publishes a table giving details of

BUILDING SOCIETY RATES on offer to the public.

For further details please ring 01-428 9000 Ext. 424

01-428 9000 Ext. 424



# Pending dividends timetable

The dates when some of the more important company dividend payments are expected in the next few weeks are given in the following table. Dates shown are those of last year's announcements, have been officially published. It should be emphasised that the dividends to be declared will not necessarily be at the amounts or rates per cent shown in the column headed "Announcement last year". Preliminary profit figures usually accompany final dividend announcements.

Company	Date	Announcement last year	Company	Date	Announcement last year
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson	June 12	Final 1.300
Admiral	July 14	Final 1.750	Johnson</		

## Public Works Loan Board rates

Years	By E.P.T.	By E.P.T.	By E.P.T.	By E.P.T.
1 to 5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
5 to 10	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
10 to 15	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
15 to 20	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
20 to 25	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
25 to 30	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0

## RECENT ISSUES

### EQUITIES

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

### FIXED INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

### "RIGHTS" OFFERS

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Admiral	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

### BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### EXCHANGE CROSS-RATES

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### MONEY RATES

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### NEW YORK

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### JAPAN

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

## MINING NOTEBOOK

# Gold mines paying out 'windfall' profits

BY LODESTAR

THE MID-YEAR dividend season for the South African gold mines certainly got off to a swinging start last week. The 17th cents per share dividend for the year to June, payable by Hartbeest was the first of a series of dividends which are expected to be paid out at a rate of 115 cents. It portends well for the company's June quarter profit, which is expected to be around 115 cents. The dividend is a reflection of the fact that the company's earnings have been strong, and it is a sign that the company is confident of its future prospects.

The dividend is a reflection of the fact that the company's earnings have been strong, and it is a sign that the company is confident of its future prospects. The dividend is a reflection of the fact that the company's earnings have been strong, and it is a sign that the company is confident of its future prospects.

## Green f value 'should be kept high'

DEVALUING the 'green pound'—the Common Market exchange rate for converting EEC farm and food prices—could make it much more difficult for the UK Government to maintain its policy of supporting its farmers, says Dr. Winbush.

When I last wrote about Canada's Musto Exploration in the area of Saskatchewan, it was in the context of the company's plans to develop the area. The company's plans are to develop the area, and it is a sign that the company is confident of its future prospects.

## INSURANCE Former thoughts are reinforced on drink and driving

BY OUR INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

JUST OVER two years ago a report was published on Drinking and Driving. This, by the Bienenbass Committee, was warmly welcomed by the insurance business and by the then Minister of Transport, who said that the Government had accepted the report as a basis for new legislation to be introduced as soon as possible.

## Currency, Money and Gold Markets

### An international outlook

BY COLIN MILLHAM

Many readers will have noticed that the Financial Times has revised its coverage of money markets and foreign exchange. The new coverage is designed to provide a more comprehensive and up-to-date view of the international money and gold markets.

### GOLD

Gold Bullion (in troy ounces)	June 8	June 9
Gold Bullion (in troy ounces)	1101.12	1102.12
Gold Bullion (in troy ounces)	1101.12	1102.12
Gold Bullion (in troy ounces)	1101.12	1102.12
Gold Bullion (in troy ounces)	1101.12	1102.12
Gold Bullion (in troy ounces)	1101.12	1102.12

### THE POUND SPOT

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### FORWARD AGAINST £

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### THE DOLLAR-SPOT

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

### FORWARD AGAINST \$

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5
Admiral	11.5	Admiral	11.5

## AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS LIMITED

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948)

Capitalisation Issue of 7,500,000 9 per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above-mentioned Preference Shares to the Official List. Particulars of the rights attaching to them are available in the Extra Statistical Service and copies of the statistical card may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) for the next fourteen days from:

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30, Gresham Street, London, EC2P 2EB or from Casenove & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard, London, EC2R 7AN.

## I.C.I. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED

8 per cent. Sterling/Deutsche Mark Guaranteed Bonds 1978/86

NOTICE OF EARLY REDEMPTION

On behalf of the above Company, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. hereby gives notice to holders of the above mentioned Bonds of the Company's election to redeem on 1st August, 1978 at 101 per cent of the principal amount thereof all outstanding Bonds other than those to be redeemed at par to satisfy the mandatory redemption instalment of £1,500,000 principal amount of Bonds due on that date and those drawn for redemption at par on 1st August, 1977 and not yet presented for payment.

A drawing to ascertain the Bonds to be redeemed at par to satisfy the mandatory redemption instalment will be made in London in the presence of a Notary Public on 19th June, 1978. A list of the serial numbers of the Bonds so drawn will be published in the "Financial Times" and "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" on 28th June, 1978.

Date: 12th June, 1978 S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. As Principal Paying Agent

## Sanderson Kayser

A Sheffield based company manufacturing special steels sold through its own warehouses in the UK and overseas, machine knives, slitting cutters, saws and grates.

"Your Company has substantial unutilised capacity and is well placed to take advantage of the now more favourable economic prospects as they are realised. We look forward to the opportunity to benefit from our steady and continuing investment programme."

From the circulated statement of the late Chairman, Mr. N. C. Macdonald.

"Our order intake remains flat, especially for certain departments. Likewise, current margins are being affected by additional Government levies. In these circumstances, it is difficult to make forecasts but I still look forward to another reasonable year."

Mr. N. Hanlon, Chairman, at the Annual General Meeting, 9th June, 1978.

Copies of the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the Secretary, P.O. Box 6, Newhall Road, Sheffield S9 2SD.



# Williams & Glyn's

## Interest Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 12th June 1978 its Base Rate for advances is increased from 9% to 10% per annum.

Interest on deposits at 7 days' notice is increased from 6% to 7% per annum.

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LTD



## Base rate

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited announces that on and after

12th June 1978

its base rate will be

**10%** per annum

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LIMITED  
71 Cannon Row, London EC3A 3DF  
Tel: 01-4033 7111

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to any person to subscribe for or purchase any Preference Shares.

## GREENFIELD MILLETTTS LTD.

(Registered in England No. 582190)

Capitalisation Issue of 891,429 10 per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted the above Preference Shares to the Official List. Dividends will be payable in equal half-yearly instalments on the 30th April and 31st October in each year. The first payment, amounting to 3.9452p per share (net of the associated tax credit), will be made on 31st October 1978.

Particulars relating to the Preference Shares are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during normal business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 26th June 1978 from:—

L. MESSEL & CO., WINCHESTER HOUSE, 100 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON EC2P 2HN.  
HALLIDAY SIMPSON & CO., P.O. BOX 412, 98 KING STREET, MANCHESTER M60 2HA.  
12th June 1978

## HARTWELLS GROUP LTD.

Car and Commercial Vehicles, Agricultural Equipment and Fuel Oil Distributors

Year ended 25th February	1978	1977
Turnover	£800's 84,642	(Revised) £800's 62,899
Profit before Interest and Taxation	2,443	1,566
Profit before Taxation	2,106	1,232
Earnings	1,816	1,050
Dividends	223	194

Statistics  
Earnings per Share 34.8p 20.1p  
Dividend per Share 4.4p 4.0p  
Dividend Cover 7.9 5.1

\* Record Year  
Increases over previous year:—  
Turnover 34%  
Profits 71%  
Earnings per share 73%

Annual General Meeting—Oxford 14th July, 1978—Copies of Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Hartwells Group Limited, Seacourt Tower, West Way, Oxford, OX2 0JP.

## INVEST IN 50,000 BETTER TOMORROWS!

50,000 people in the United Kingdom suffer from progressively paralysing MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS—the cause and cure of which are still unknown—HELP US BRING THEM RELIEF AND HOPE.

We need your donation to enable us to continue our work for the CARE and WELFARE OF MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS sufferers and to continue our commitment to find the cause and cure of MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS through MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Please help—Send a donation today to:  
Room F.1, The Multiple Sclerosis Society of G.B. and N.I., 4 Tachbrook Street, London SW1 1SJ

# French film industry seeks help from the Government

BY ALEXANDER PIERS

HAVING TURNED out 222 feature films last year, as against Britain's 59 (including 12 made by U.S. major companies), for example, it may seem strange to hear the French producers crying "crisis." But they are, and for good reason. They are asking the Government to bring them salvation.

This makes sense, too, for nobody else is likely to come to their aid, and the State exercises as close a control over the motion picture business in France as one is likely to find in any industry outside the nationalised sector. The relevant legislation, which dictates box office prices and the rules all the way back down the line from screen to script, was enacted by the Vichy Government in 1942, when there appeared to be good reasons for wrapping strong red tape around the people who made talking pictures.

With nearly half the year gone, and a new Minister of Culture—the fifth within the 31 years since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing took power—in charge of film industry matters, it is unlikely that any radical change in the structure of the business will materialise in 1978.

## Ticket tax

The previous minister, M. Michel d'Ornano, tried a little tack in February in the face of a gale force campaign mounted by the industry to alert politicians and the public to the sinking fortunes of French film-makers. He promised more money from film aid funds, a VAT cut in the technical sector, including studios and laboratories, help for new talents and aid in pushing exports. There was also talk of asking parliament to reduce the tax on admission tickets from 17.6 to 7 per cent which would bring the cinema into line with other forms of entertainment, including circus and striptease parlours, and of extending to three years the waiting period for showing feature films on television.

The new minister, M. Jean-Philippe Lecat, has television under his control as well as the cinema, the first time that one minister has been given away over the two main audiovisual media.

M. Lecat made his bow at the

national box office last month, full of resolve to stop the quarrel between the cinema industry and the TV channels, which are accused of showing too many films (526 in 1977) at prime viewing hours and of paying too little for them. He has yet to say how.

Whether TV is the culprit or not, the French are going to the movies less often. The total audience fell from 441m in 1957 to 167m in 1977. Last year's attendance drop was 4 per cent, and French films took 13 per cent less at their own national box office, netting less than half the total take for the first time in history. To make matters worse, they took 28 per cent less in export markets, including a substantial drop in North America.

Yet 222 feature films were made in France last year, against 214 in 1976. An analysis of this production helps to show what is wrong with the industry. Total investment in production was slightly more than £70m, of which £60m, came from French sources and the rest from abroad. Average cost per film was only £317,000. However, about 100 of the films made were small budget, porno, or quasi-porno, pictures, made for less than \$80,000 each, and many for considerably less.

Porno films, in the X category, are a prospering section of production. Since their classification was created at the beginning of 1976, they have been subjected to a special high rate of VAT, at 33.3 per cent, disqualification for automatic aid from the film fund, and a 70 per cent profit tax. Imported titbits are hit with an extra £35,000 duty, which is contested by the EEC Commission in Brussels as contrary to Treaty of Rome regulations, as it discriminates against flesh flicks from other Common Market countries.

France's national box office gross last year was £243m. £213m was left after tax, and exhibitors took half under the 1942 Vichy Government law. The exhibitors are criticised for taking too much of the box office receipts, and are also blamed for sacrificing neighbourhood cinemas in favour of town centre multiple theatres. They, York City, on which they will show their feature films.

French films have a great reputation, but they are lacking in presentation. Our problem is to get them up there on the screen, and that is a tough job," he explains.

Many leading film makers—Claude Chabrol, Louis Malle, Claude Lelouch, Yves Boisset, Alain Resnais among them—have joined other Europeans during the past year in abandoning their native tongue to make films in English.

Jacques Flaud, film department chief of the FR3 television channel, which specialises in screening feature films, and investing in theatrical picture production, has evolved a co-financing scheme with other European TV networks to make middle budget films of a national character in the various countries taking part.

"Big budget films, using one or more of our handful of highly paid box office draws, can work in France," he says. "Apart from these, only a low budget film can recoup its cost on the French-language market. It is medium cost pictures, in the film area, that are difficult, if not impossible, to produce. It is important to preserve this kind of film to sustain the cultures of European nations."

Besides Gaumont, the other thumb of the French production fist is the Société Française de Production, the TV and feature film production company set up over three years ago when the old ORTF broadcasting organisation was taken apart, and which is 100 per cent owned by the State.

Cable network

SFP invests, either with cash or services, in some 25 co-productions a year, and could become a considerable force. It is headed by M. Jean Charles Edeline, a man who has easy access to President Giscard d'Estaing, and who must be the individual with the biggest say in France's television and cinema affairs.

If it is M. Edeline who is championing Videotransmission, a big screen cable network that will be France's developing that will use mainly existing cinema theatres.

With the two big producers, Gaumont and SFP, so involved with the exhibition side of the business, it appears unlikely that they will favour a total revision of the 1942 Vichy Government law.

# Europe's largest cabinet furniture manufacturers are making themselves at home in Telford.



Welle is an important company which had very specific requirements for the warehouse and headquarters of its distribution operation in the UK. As Europe's largest cabinet furniture makers, with manufacturing concentrated in West Germany, their UK location had to be within easy reach of Germany by road. Equally important, it had to be central to the UK, with good communications in all directions.

The selected location had to offer a choice of suitable warehouse premises; good homes in a pleasant environment were needed for their valued personnel; and the company required positive assistance and co-operation from people on the spot for the legal, organisational and financial aspects of setting up their distribution centre. After a thorough look at what was offered in various parts of Britain they chose Telford.

Mr. Keith Durnall, Welle's U.K. Joint Managing Director, says: "We chose Telford because it has such a good central location and excellent communications with all parts of the country. The 18,000 square foot warehouse unit offered by Telford Development Corporation was just what we needed. We also liked the

professional approach of the Development Team. The whole operation, from initial contact with them to our moving in, has taken less than one month."

Mr. Durnall is just one of many industrialists who like what Telford has to offer—and particularly its business-like approach, and fast answers. So if you're thinking of moving, expanding or just starting up, think Telford. It offers a great deal—and a great future. Post the coupon or contact us today.



**Telford**  
An Industrial Heritage.  
An Industrial Opportunity.

Bob Tilmouth, Commercial Director,  
Telford Development Corporation,  
Priorlee Hall, Telford, Salop TF2 9NT  
Phone: Telford (0952) 613151  
Telex: 353359

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telford Development Corporation



The world's first iron bridge, built 1779.



The Telford Development Corporation



## Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that with effect from Mon. June 12th 1978, its Base Rate is increased by 1% to 10% per annum.

**Deposit Accounts**

Interest paid on accounts held at branches and subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal is increased by 1% to 7% per annum.



**Midland Bank**



**Courtts & Co**

Courtts & Co. announce that their Base Rate will be increased from 9% to 10% per annum for balances in their books on and after 12th June, 1978 and until further notice.

The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal will increase from 6% to 6½% per annum.



**National Westminster Bank**

NatWest announces that with effect from Monday, 12th June, 1978, its Base Rate is increased from 9% to 10% per annum.

The basic Deposit and Savings Account rates will be increased from 6% to 6½%.

## International Financial and Company News

### Pet moves to block IC bid

ST. LOUIS, June 11.

DIRECTORS OF Pet Inc., the diversified food concern, have rejected the proposed \$38m tender offer by IC Industries, the railroad holding company, as not in the best interest of Pet shareholders, and has taken legal action to block the offer.

The suit charges that the defendants made misleading and false statements and omitted material statements. Among other things, the lawsuit charges that the defendants failed to disclose that the proposed tender offer is wholly dependent upon obtaining loans of \$38m, that the loans cannot be serviced or repaid without a sale of income-producing assets of IC, its subsidiaries or Pet, and that Pet's assets and cash flow are necessarily being relied on directly or indirectly to finance the IC offer.

The lawsuit filed by Pet against IC Industries maintained that misleading statements and omissions by IC Industries were intended to induce Pet shareholders, pending the commencement of the proposed offer, to sell their shares to arbitrators or other market professionals and to induce the arbitrageurs or market professionals to purchase the shares at prices related to the price of the proposed offer, thereby seeking to assure the success of the offer after it begins.

Hardee's Food Systems tried to comment on the Pet suit against IC Industries, but said that it would continue with its merger plans with Pet.

Mr. Boyd F. Schenk said that the board had concluded, based on advice received from its investment banker, Morgan Stanley and Co., that the IC Industries' tender did not reflect the value of a controlling interest in Pet that should be obtainable.

Pet's lawsuit against IC Industries alleges a number of violations of the Securities Act.

Besides IC Industries, other defendants include two IC subsidiaries—Centigon and Iconic—and Morgan Guaranty Trust AP-DJ

### East Germany borrows \$300m at lower rate

BY FRANCIS GHILIS

EAST GERMANY'S Foreign Trade Bank is raising \$300m for seven years on a spread over the interbank rate of 1 per cent throughout. Lead manager of this loan is Citicorp.

These terms are finer than those obtained by East Germany on its previous loan, \$100m for intrac Handelsgeellschaft (with a spread of 1 per cent for two years rising to 1½ per cent for the remainder) arranged earlier this year. Since that loan was completed, however, another East European borrower has obtained finer terms than those boasted by the current East German one.

Hungary raised \$300m for seven years on a spread of 1 per cent for the first three years rising to 1½ per cent for the remainder. That loan did not meet with a good reception in the market and the East German negotiators may have been aware of this point.

Tunisia has just awarded a mandate to Bank of America to raise \$100m for eight years on a spread of 1 per cent throughout. The terms mark an improvement for this borrower, which raised \$125m for seven years with a spread of 1½ per cent at the end of last year.

Algeria's Société Nationale de Matériel de Construction is raising \$25m for seven years on a spread of 1½ per cent. Lead manager is UBAF and the loan is guaranteed by the Banque Extérieure d'Algérie.

SwFr 436.24m, and consolidated sales would have reached a level of SwFr 5.37bn.

Total installed capacity of group plants rose to 27.7m tons last year compared with sales of some 22m tons. This reflected a "not exactly satisfactory capacity use rate," said Dr Maechler, who attributed this to a closed-down cement works in New York State. Major new capacities were completed in South Africa and Ecuador. A new plant will open in the Lebanon this August and the Origny plant in France is being expanded.

Dr. Maechler was also saying that Heracles was studying new possibilities in North America and saw new opportunities in Mexico, Brazil and the Far East.

The 1977 consolidated figures would have been much larger had exchange rate relationships remained unaltered. At 1978 rates, group net profit would have shown a marked rise to SwFr 129.6m within cash flow of

Dr 5,500m (\$153.3m) in 1977. Exports rose 80 per cent to reach 1.3m tonnes, making the company Western Europe's largest single cement exporter, according to its chairman, Mr. Alexander G. Tsatsos.

Speaking at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Tsatsos said that deliveries for domestic consumption and exports totalled 4.3m tonnes last year and were equivalent to 41 per cent of total Greek deliveries. He said that the company plans a new plant on the island of Euboea with an annual capacity of 1.5m tonnes. However, he complained that for the past six years Greek governments have maintained prices at low levels so that the pre-tax selling price in Greece of unbagged cement in December 1977 was only \$22.8 per ton, whereas that in the EEC was 66.8 per cent higher.

Last year large purchases by Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Libya meant that Greece's cement exports of 4.3m tonnes were higher than those of the other 18 members of the European Association of Cement Manufacturers except Spain. Greek consumption, however, is still just below the peak of 6.1m tons reached in 1973. Looking to the future Mr. Tsatsos questioned whether the "crisis" affecting economic activity all over the world would hit Greece.

The company has been reorganising vertically and in 1977 its subsidiaries earned net profits of Dr 138m (\$3.8m) on gross sales of Dr 1,465m (\$40.8m). The parent company, providing Dr 467m (\$13m) for depreciation last year and increasing its dividend per share from Dr 50 to Dr 75. It is working with a negative working capital. At the end of last year it had total capital employed of Dr 5,893m (\$164.3m) and total outstanding foreign currency loans of DM 45m, of \$11m, and FF 16.8m, together with SwFr 5.3m, and Y576m.

Dr 5,500m (\$153.3m) in 1977. Exports rose 80 per cent to reach 1.3m tonnes, making the company Western Europe's largest single cement exporter, according to its chairman, Mr. Alexander G. Tsatsos.

Speaking at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Tsatsos said that deliveries for domestic consumption and exports totalled 4.3m tonnes last year and were equivalent to 41 per cent of total Greek deliveries. He said that the company plans a new plant on the island of Euboea with an annual capacity of 1.5m tonnes. However, he complained that for the past six years Greek governments have maintained prices at low levels so that the pre-tax selling price in Greece of unbagged cement in December 1977 was only \$22.8 per ton, whereas that in the EEC was 66.8 per cent higher.

Last year large purchases by Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Libya meant that Greece's cement exports of 4.3m tonnes were higher than those of the other 18 members of the European Association of Cement Manufacturers except Spain. Greek consumption, however, is still just below the peak of 6.1m tons reached in 1973. Looking to the future Mr. Tsatsos questioned whether the "crisis" affecting economic activity all over the world would hit Greece.

The company has been reorganising vertically and in 1977 its subsidiaries earned net profits of Dr 138m (\$3.8m) on gross sales of Dr 1,465m (\$40.8m). The parent company, providing Dr 467m (\$13m) for depreciation last year and increasing its dividend per share from Dr 50 to Dr 75. It is working with a negative working capital. At the end of last year it had total capital employed of Dr 5,893m (\$164.3m) and total outstanding foreign currency loans of DM 45m, of \$11m, and FF 16.8m, together with SwFr 5.3m, and Y576m.

Dr 5,500m (\$153.3m) in 1977. Exports rose 80 per cent to reach 1.3m tonnes, making the company Western Europe's largest single cement exporter, according to its chairman, Mr. Alexander G. Tsatsos.

Speaking at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Tsatsos said that deliveries for domestic consumption and exports totalled 4.3m tonnes last year and were equivalent to 41 per cent of total Greek deliveries. He said that the company plans a new plant on the island of Euboea with an annual capacity of 1.5m tonnes. However, he complained that for the past six years Greek governments have maintained prices at low levels so that the pre-tax selling price in Greece of unbagged cement in December 1977 was only \$22.8 per ton, whereas that in the EEC was 66.8 per cent higher.

Last year large purchases by Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Libya meant that Greece's cement exports of 4.3m tonnes were higher than those of the other 18 members of the European Association of Cement Manufacturers except Spain. Greek consumption, however, is still just below the peak of 6.1m tons reached in 1973. Looking to the future Mr. Tsatsos questioned whether the "crisis" affecting economic activity all over the world would hit Greece.

The company has been reorganising vertically and in 1977 its subsidiaries earned net profits of Dr 138m (\$3.8m) on gross sales of Dr 1,465m (\$40.8m). The parent company, providing Dr 467m (\$13m) for depreciation last year and increasing its dividend per share from Dr 50 to Dr 75. It is working with a negative working capital. At the end of last year it had total capital employed of Dr 5,893m (\$164.3m) and total outstanding foreign currency loans of DM 45m, of \$11m, and FF 16.8m, together with SwFr 5.3m, and Y576m.

Dr 5,500m (\$153.3m) in 1977. Exports rose 80 per cent to reach 1.3m tonnes, making the company Western Europe's largest single cement exporter, according to its chairman, Mr. Alexander G. Tsatsos.

Speaking at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Tsatsos said that deliveries for domestic consumption and exports totalled 4.3m tonnes last year and were equivalent to 41 per cent of total Greek deliveries. He said that the company plans a new plant on the island of Euboea with an annual capacity of 1.5m tonnes. However, he complained that for the past six years Greek governments have maintained prices at low levels so that the pre-tax selling price in Greece of unbagged cement in December 1977 was only \$22.8 per ton, whereas that in the EEC was 66.8 per cent higher.

Last year large purchases by Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Libya meant that Greece's cement exports of 4.3m tonnes were higher than those of the other 18 members of the European Association of Cement Manufacturers except Spain. Greek consumption, however, is still just below the peak of 6.1m tons reached in 1973. Looking to the future Mr. Tsatsos questioned whether the "crisis" affecting economic activity all over the world would hit Greece.

The company has been reorganising vertically and in 1977 its subsidiaries earned net profits of Dr 138m (\$3.8m) on gross sales of Dr 1,465m (\$40.8m). The parent company, providing Dr 467m (\$13m) for depreciation last year and increasing its dividend per share from Dr 50 to Dr 75. It is working with a negative working capital. At the end of last year it had total capital employed of Dr 5,893m (\$164.3m) and total outstanding foreign currency loans of DM 45m, of \$11m, and FF 16.8m, together with SwFr 5.3m, and Y576m.

Dr 5,500m (\$153.3m) in 1977. Exports rose 80 per cent to reach 1.3m tonnes, making the company Western Europe's largest single cement exporter, according to its chairman, Mr. Alexander G. Tsatsos.

Speaking at the company's annual meeting, Mr. Tsatsos said that deliveries for domestic consumption and exports totalled 4.3m tonnes last year and were equivalent to 41 per cent of total Greek deliveries. He said that the company plans a new plant on the island of Euboea with an annual capacity of 1.5m tonnes. However, he complained that for the past six years Greek governments have maintained prices at low levels so that the pre-tax selling price in Greece of unbagged cement in December 1977 was only \$22.8 per ton, whereas that in the EEC was 66.8 per cent higher.

Last year large purchases by Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Libya meant that Greece's cement exports of 4.3m tonnes were higher than those of the other 18 members of the European Association of Cement Manufacturers except Spain. Greek consumption, however, is still just below the peak of 6.1m tons reached in 1973. Looking to the future Mr. Tsatsos questioned whether the "crisis" affecting economic activity all over the world would hit Greece.

## Notice of Redemption

### Santa Fe International Finance Corporation

9½% Guaranteed Bonds due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of July 15, 1976 among Santa Fe International Finance Corporation, Santa Fe International Corporation and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee, \$3,000,000 in principal amount of the above Bonds will be redeemed through operation of the Sinking Fund on July 15, 1978 at the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest thereon to said redemption date.

The serial numbers of the Definitive Bonds to be redeemed, all bearing the prefix M, are as follows:

7	1234	2842	4174	5985	7036	8658	10185	11741	12857	14158	15769	17172	18726	19989	21284	22782	23448	25550	27269	28529
8	1350	2855	4175	5986	7037	8659	10186	11742	12858	14159	15770	17173	18727	19990	21285	22783	23449	25551	27270	28530
9	1351	2856	4176	5987	7038	8660	10187	11743	12859	14160	15771	17174	18728	19991	21286	22784	23450	25552	27271	28531
10	1352	2857	4177	5988	7039	8661	10188	11744	12860	14161	15772	17175	18729	19992	21287	22785	23451	25553	27272	28532
11	1353	2858	4178	5989	7040	8662	10189	11745	12861	14162	15773	17176	18730	19993	21288	22786	23452	25554	27273	28533
12	1354	2859	4179	5990	7041	8663	10190	11746	12862	14163	15774	17177	18731	19994	21289	22787	23453	25555	27274	28534
13	1355	2860	4180	5991	7042	8664	10191	11747	12863	14164	15775	17178	18732	19995	21290	22788	23454	25556	27275	28535
14	1356	2861	4181	5992	7043	8665	10192	11748	12864	14165	15776	17179	18733	19996	21291	22789	23455	25557	27276	28536
15	1357	2862	4182	5993	7044	8666	10193	11749	12865	14166	15777	17180	18734	19997	21292	22790	23456	25558	27277	28537
16	1358	2863	4183	5994	7045	8667	10194	11750	12866	14167	15778	17181	18735	19998	21293	22791	23457	25559	27278	28538
17	1359	2864	4184	5995	7046	8668	10195	11751	12867	14168	15779	17182	18736	19999	21294	22792	23458	25560	27279	28539
18	1360	2865	4185	5996	7047	8669	10196	11752	12868	14169	15780	17183	18737	20000	21295	22793	23459	25561	27280	28540
19	1361	2866	4186	5997	7048	8670	10197	11753	12869	14170	15781	17184	18738	20001	21296	22794	23460	25562	27281	28541
20	1362	2867	4187	5998	7049	8671	10198	11754	12870	14171	15782	17185	18739	20002	21297	22795	23461	25563	27282	28542
21	1363	2868	4188	5999	7050	8672	10199	11755	12871	14172	15783	17186	18740	20003	21298	22796	23462	25564	27283	28543
22	1364	2869	4189	6000	7051	8673	10200	11756	12872	14173	15784	17187	18741	20004	21299	22797	23463	25565	27284	28544
23	1365	2870	4190	6001	7052	8674	10201	11757	12873	14174	15785	17188	18742	20005	21300	22798	23464	25566	27285	28545
24	1366	2871	4191	6002	7053	8675	10202	11758	12874	14175	15786	17189	18743	20006	21301	22799	23465	25567	27286	28546
25	1367	2872	4192	6003	7054	8676	10203	11759	12875	14176	15787	17190	18744	20007	21302	22800	23466	25568	27287	28547
26	1368	2873	4193	6004	7055	8677	10204	11760	12876	14177	15788	17191	18745	20008	21303	22801	23467	25569	27288	28548
27	1369	2874	4194	6005	7056	8678	10205	11761	12877	14178	15789	17192	18746	20009	21304	22802	23468	25570	27289	28549
28	1370	2875	4195	6006	7057	8679	10206	11762	12878	14179	15790	17193	18747	20010	21305	22803	23469	25571	27290	28550
29	1371	2876	4196	6007	7058	8680	10207	11763	12879	14180	15791	17194	18748	20011	21306	22804	23470	25572	27291	28551
30	1372	2877	4197	6008	7059	8681	10208	11764	12880	14181	15792	17195	18749	20012	21307	22805	23471	25573	27292	28552
31	1373	2878	4198	6009	7060	8682	10209	11765	12881	14182	15793	17196	18750	20013	21308	22806	23472	25574	27293	28553
32	1374	2879	4199	6010	7061	8683	10210	11766	12882	14183	15794	17197	18751	20014	21309	22807	23473	25575	27294	28554
33	1375	2880	4200	6011	7062	8684	10211	11767	12883	14184	15795	17198	18752	20015	21310	22808	23474	25576	27295	28555
34	1376	2881	4201	6012	7063	8685	10212	11768	12884	14185	15796	17199	18753	20016	21311	22809	23475	25577	27296	28556
35	1377	2882	4202	6013	7064	8686	10213	11769	12885	14186	15797	17200	18754	20017	21312	22810	23476	25578	27297	28557
36	1378	2883	4203	6014	7065	8687	10214	11770	12886	14187	15798	17201	18755	20018	21313	22811	23477	25579	27298	28558
37	1379	2884	4204	6015	7066	8688	10215	11771	12887	14188	15799	17202	18756	20019	21314	22812	23478	25580	27299	28559
38	1380	2885	4205	6016	7067	8689	10216	11772	12888	14189	15800	17203	18757	20020	21315	22813	23479	25581	27300	28560
39	1381	2886	4206	6017	7068	8690	10217	11773	12889	14190	15801	17204	18758	20021	21316	22814	23480	25582	27301	28561
40	1382	2887	4207	6018	7069	8691	10218	11774	12890	14191	15802	17205	18759	20022	21317	22815	23481	25583	27302	28562
41	1383	2888	4208	6019	7070	8692	10219	11775	12891	14192	15803	17206	18760	20023	21318	22816	23482	25584	27303	28563
42	1384	2889	4209	6020	7071	8693	10220	11776	12892	14193	15804	17207	18761	20024	21319	22817	23483	25585	27304	28564
43	1385	2890	4210	6021	7072	8694	10221	11777	12893	14194	15805	17208	18762	20025	21320	22818	23484	25586	27305	28565
44	1386	2891	4211	6022	7073	8695	10222	11778	12894	14195	15806	17209	18763	20026	21321	22819	23485	25587	27306	28566
45	1387	2892	4212	6023	7074	8696	10223	11779	12895	14196	15807	17210	18764	20027	21322	22820	23486	25588	27307	28567
46	1388	2893	4213	6024	7075	8697	10224	11780	12896	14197	15808	17211	18765	20028	21323	22821	23487	25589	27308	28568
47	1389	2894	4214	6025	7076	8698	10225	11781	12897	14198	15809	17212	18766	20029	21324	22822	23488	25590	27309	28569
48	1390	2895	4215	6026	7077	8699	10226	11782	12898	14199	15810	17213	18767	20030	21325	22823	23489	25591	27310	28570
49	1391	2896	4216	6027	7078	8700	10227	11783	12899	14200	15811	17214	18768	20031	21326	22824	23490	25592	27311	28571
50	1392	2897	4217	6028	7079	8701	10228	11784	12900	14201	15812	17215	18769	20032	21327	22825	23491	25593	27312	28572
51	1393	2898	4218	6029	7080	8702	10229	11785	12901	14202	15813	17216	18770	20033	21328	22826	23492	25594	27313	28573
52	1394	2899	4219	6030	7081	8703	10230	11786	12902	14203	15814	17217	18771	20034	21329	22827	23493	25595	27314	28574
53	1395	2900	4220	6031	7082	8704	10231	11787	12903	14204	15815	17218	18772	20035	21330	22828	23494	25596	27315	28575
54	1396	2901	4221	6032	7083	8705	10232	11788	12904	14205	15816	17219	18773	20036	21331	22829	23495	25597	27316	28576
55	1397	2902	4222	6033	7084	8706	10233	11789	12905	14206	15817	17220	18774	20037	21332	22830	23496	25598	27317	28577
56	1398	2903	4223	6034	7085	8707	10234	11790	12906	14207	15818	17221	18775	20038	21333	22831	23497	25599	27318	28578
57	1399	2904	4224	6035	7086	8708	10235	11791	12907	14208	15819	17222	18776	20039	21334	22832	23498	25600	27319	28579
58	1400	2905	4225	6036	7087	8709	10236	11792	12908	14209	15820	17223	18777	20040	21335	22833	23499	25601	27320	28580
59	1401	2906	4226	6037	7088	8710	10237	11793	12909	14210	15821	17224	18778	20041	21336	22834	23500	25602	27321	28581
60	1402	2907	4227	6038	7089	8711	10238	11794	12910	14211	15822	17225	18779	20042	21337	22835	23501	25603	27322	28582
61	1403	2908	4228	6039	7090	8712	10239	11795	12911	14212	15823	17226	18780	20043	21338	22836	23502	25604	27323	28583
62	1404	2909	4229	6040	7091	8713	10240	11796	12912	14213	15824	17227	18781	20044	21339	22837	23503	25605	27324	28584
63	1405	2910	4230	6041	7092	8714	10241	11797	12913	14214	15825	17228	18782	20045	21340	22838	23504	25606	27325	28585
64	1406	2911	4231	6042	7093	8715	10242	11798	12914	14215	15826	17229	18783	20046	21341	22839	23505	25607	27326	28586
65	1407	2912	4232	6043	7094	8716	10243	11799	12915	14216	15827	17230	18784	20047	21342	22840	23506	25608	27327	28587
66	1408	2913	4233	6044	7095	8717	10244	11800	12916	14217	15828	17231	18785	20048	21343	22841	23507	25609	27328	28588
67	1409	2914	4234	6045	7096	8718	10245	11801												







be side

June 12 1978

# Businessman's Diary

## U.K. TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Date	Title	Venue
June 12-13	Three Corners Show	Malvern
June 14-15	International Fisheries and Marine Equip. Exbn.	Aberdeen
June 16-17	Essex County Show	Chelmsford
June 18-19	Royal Highland Show	Edinburgh
June 20-21	International Body Repair Industry Exbn. plus	Heathrow Hotel
June 22-23	First International Frozen Foods Conf. and Exbn.	Olympia
June 24-25	Temperature Measurement and Control Ex. & Conf.	Wembley Conf. Centre
June 26-27	Transducer '78	Wembley Conf. Centre
June 28-29	EIA Engineering Exhibition	Metropole Centre, Brighton
June 30	Leeds Electronics Exhibition	Leeds University
July 1-2	Security and Protection Exbn. and Conf.	Leicester
July 3-4	Solid Waste Management Conf. and Exbn.	Dome, Shepperton Vly, Brgton.
July 5-6	Royal Norfolk Agricultural Show	New Costessey
July 7-8	Royal Show-National Agricultural Centre	Kenilworth
July 9-10	Motortrade '78-Exbn. for retail motor trade	Bristol
July 11-12	BMA Annual Pharmaceutical Exhibition	Carlisle
July 13-14	Royal Tournament	Carlisle
July 15-16	Great Yorkshire Agricultural Show	Harrogate
July 17-18	Middle East Business Expo '78	Grosvenor House Hotel, W.I.
July 19-20	Brighton Antiques Fair	Corn Exchange, Brighton

## OVERSEAS TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Date	Title	Venue
June 15-18	Solar Energy Exbn. and Congress	Geneva
June 19-20	International Wire Exhibition	Basle
June 21-22	International Dairy Equipment Exbn. and Conf.	Basle
June 23-24	Public Transport Systems in Urban Areas, Exbn. and Conference	Basle
June 25-26	Offshore Brazil Exhibition	Rio de Janeiro
June 27-28	International Rehabilitation of the Handicapped, Exbn. and Congress	Basle
June 29-30	Third Int. Conf. and Exbn. on Marine Transport using Roll-on/Roll-off Methods	Hamburg
July 1-2	First International South African Training and Education Symposium and Exhibition	Johannesburg

## BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT CONFERENCES

Date	Title	Venue
June 14	Inst. of Purchasing and Supply: The Buyer, the Seller and the Law	Grosvenor House, W1
June 14-15	European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research: The Business of Advertising	Barcelona
June 15	Oyez: For Senior Management-Internal Audit	Portman Hotel, W1
June 15	Charterhouse: Japhet Financial Services: The Impact of Financial Information on Shopfloor Employees	Royal Garden Hotel, W3
June 16	Oyez: Property Development-Warehouse/Industrial Case Study	Hotel Inter-Continental, W1
June 19-23	School of Production Studies: Stress in Work	Cranfield Inst. of Tech.
June 18	European Study Conference: Employee Communication	Royal Garden Hotel, W3
June 19-20	ORC (UK): Paying People Abroad	Shakespeare Bld, Strat-Avon
June 19-20	Oyez: Short Term Currency Investments	London Hilton, W1
June 19-20	Pennsylvania University: Matrix Management	London Hilton, W1
June 19-20	Center for Education in International Management: Seminars on "Corporate Planning" and "Management of Research and Development"	London Hilton, W1
June 20	British Institute of Management: Survey 2000	Mount Royal Hotel, W1
June 20	CAM Foundation: Creating New Opportunities for Business	Kenilworth, SE1
June 20	Oyez: Selling to Consumers, and the New	Royal Garden Hotel, W3
June 20-21	Maryland University: International Trade Seminar	College Park, Maryland, U.S.
June 20-22	National Engineering Laboratory: The Conference on Computer Aided Manufacturing	East Kilbride
June 20	Inst. of Cost and Management Accountants: Financial and Management Accounting for Non-Financial Managers	Manchester
June 20-21	Anthony Skinner Management: Pricing Policies	Cafe Royal W1
June 21	Henley Centre for Forecasting: Forecasting for the Common Market	Carlton Tower Hotel, SW1
June 21	Agra Europe (London): Potato Futures Conference	Baltic Exchange, EC3
June 22	Centre for Interfirm Comparison: Management Ratios and Interfirm Comparison	Parker Street, WC2
June 22-23	Oyez: Profit Sharing	Royal Lancaster Hotel, W2
June 22-23	AMR International: Managing U.S. Operations	Kensington Close Hotel, W3
June 23	Risk Research Group: Captive Insurance Companies	Tower Hotel, E1
June 23	Oyez: Executive Remuneration	Intl. Press Centre, EC4
June 25-30	British Transport Staff College: Industrial Relations Course	Woking
June 26	European Study Conference: Energy Conservation in Distribution Operations	Hilton Hotel, W1
June 26-27	Financial Times: Scottish Finance and Industry	Edinburgh
June 26-28	Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists: International Petroleum Geology Workshop	Calgary, Alberta

# This week in parliament

**TODAY**  
**COMMONS**—Debate on Expenditure Committee report on preventive medicine, and Government reply to it.  
**LORDS**—Scotland Bill, report stage.  
**SELECT COMMITTEE**—Public Accounts. Subject: Appropriation Accounts for 1976-77. Witnesses: Property Services Agency. (5 p.m., Room 16).  
**TOMORROW**  
**COMMONS**—Remaining stages of the State Immunity Bill (Lords) and of the Community Services for Offenders (Scotland) Bill. Proceedings on the Tuvalu Bill (Lords) and on the Export Guarantees and Overseas Investment Bill (Lords), and on the Oaths Bill (Lords). Motion on EEC documents on non-life assurance.  
**LORDS**—Films Bill (Lords). Third Reading. Scotland Bill, report stage. Independent Broadcasting Authority Bill. (Second Reading).  
**SELECT COMMITTEES**—Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments (4.15 p.m. Room 4). Overseas Development Subject: Renegotiation of the Lome Convention. Witness: Dr. David Owen, the Foreign Secretary. (4.30 p.m. room 6).  
**WEDNESDAY**  
**COMMONS**—Debate on

Opposition motion on the economy.  
**LORDS**—Internationally Protected Persons Bill (Third Reading). Wales Bill, committee stage. Rating (Disabled Persons) Bill (Second Reading). Local Government (Amendment) Bill (Second Reading).  
**SELECT COMMITTEES**—Expenditure, Trade and Industry Sub-committee. Subject: Measures to prevent collisions and strandings of noxious cargo carriers in waters around the UK. Witnesses: Oil Companies International Marine Forum, International Chamber of Shipping (10.30 a.m. Room 16). Sub-committee "B". Subject: Future of the electricity supply industry. Witness: Mr. David Penhaligon, MP. (4.45 a.m. Room 8). Unopposed Private Bill Committee on the Tamar Bridge Bill. (4 p.m. Room 9). Expenditure, Social Services and Employment Sub-committee. Subject: Employment and Training. Witnesses: The Treasury, Dept. of Employment, Manpower Services Commission. (4 p.m. Room 15). Public Accounts Subject: Appropriation Accounts 1976-77. Witnesses: Dept. of the Environment, Her Majesty's Stationery Office (4 p.m. Room 16). Joint Committee on Consolidation etc. 1978, and Social Security Benefits Bills. Further consideration of the Statute Law (Repeals) Bill (Lords) (4.30 p.m. Room 4). Parliamentary Commissioner for

Administration (Ombudsman). Subject: Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Review of Access and Administration). Witness: Sir Alan Marre, Commissioner for Local Administration in England (5 p.m. Room 7).  
**THURSDAY**  
**COMMONS**—Debate on Fishing until about 7 p.m., followed by a debate on the Official Secrets Act.  
**LORDS**—Wales Bill, committee stage. Co-operative Development Agency Bill (report).  
**FRIDAY**  
**COMMONS**—Debate on reports from the Select Committee on Violence in the Family, and on the Government's reply.  
**LORDS**—Inner Urban Areas Bill (Committee). Nuclear Safeguards and Electricity (Finance) Bill (Second Reading). Motions to Approve Consular Relations (Privileges and Immunities) (Polish People's Republic Order 1978). Supplementary Benefits (Determination of Requirements) Regulations 1978. Child Benefit and Social Security (Fixing and Adjustment of Rates) Amendment Regulations, 1978, and Social Security Benefits (Operating Order 1978. Debate on the Statute Law (Repeals) Bill (Lords) (4.30 p.m. Room 4). Parliamentary Commissioner for

The List of Applications will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 14th June, 1978 and will close at 5 p.m. on the same day.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTH TYNESIDE

ISSUE OF £7,000,000 Metropolitan Borough of South Tyneside 12½ per cent Redeemable Stock 1986

On Application	£10 per cent
On 19th July, 1978	£40 per cent
On 23rd August, 1978	£49 per cent

PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT Payable as follows:

INTEREST (LESS INCOME TAX) WILL BE PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY ON 31st MAY AND 30th NOVEMBER. A FIRST INTEREST PAYMENT OF £40345 (LESS INCOME TAX) PER £100 STOCK WILL BE MADE ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1978. Authorised by the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of South Tyneside and issued in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972 and the Local Authority (Stocks and Bonds) Regulations 1974.

The Stock is an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act, 1961.

National Westminster Bank Limited is authorised by resolution of the Council of the Metropolitan Borough of South Tyneside to accept applications for the above amount of Stock at the New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throemorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

1. SECURITY.—The Stock and interest thereon will be secured upon all the revenues of the Council. The Stock will rank pari passu with all other securities issued or to be issued by the Council.

2. PROVISION FOR REPAYMENT OF LOANS.—The Council is required by Act of Parliament to make appropriate provision towards redemption of loans raised for capital expenditure and to make such provision in connection therewith as may be required by the Secretary of State for the Environment.

3. PURPOSE OF ISSUE.—The net proceeds of the present issue of Stock will be applied to replace maturing debt and to finance authorised capital expenditure.

4. REDEMPTION OF STOCK.—The Stock will be redeemed at par on 31st May, 1986 unless previously called for purchase in the open market or by agreement with the holders.

5. TRANSFER.—The Stock when fully paid will be registered and transferable free of charge in amounts and multiples of one penny by instrument in writing in accordance with the Stock Transfer Act 1963 at Co-operative Bank Limited, 15 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

6. INTEREST.—Interest (less income tax) will be paid half-yearly on 31st May and 30th November by warrant which will be sent by post at the Stockholder's risk. In the case of a joint account, the warrant will be forwarded to the person first named in the account unless instructions to the contrary are given in writing.

7. APPLICATION AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Applications which must be made on or before 10th June, 1978, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 20% of the nominal amount applied for will be received at National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throemorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

Applications must be for a minimum of £200 Stock or in multiples of £200 for applications up to £1,000 Stock.

Larger applications must be made in accordance with the following scale:—Applications above £1,000 Stock and not exceeding £5,000 Stock in multiples of £500.

Applications above £5,000 Stock and not exceeding £25,000 Stock in multiples of £1,000.

Applications above £25,000 Stock in multiples of £5,000.

A separate cheque for each application form. No application will be considered unless this condition is fulfilled.

In the event of partial allotment, the surplus from the amount paid as deposit will be refunded to the applicant by cheque. If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full. No allotment will be made for less than £100 of Stock.

National Westminster Bank Limited reserves the right to return surplus application moneys by means of a cheque drawn on a country branch of National Westminster Bank Limited to which the applicant has applied, or by a Bankers' Draft or by a cheque drawn on a Town Clearing Branch of a Bank in the City of London.

Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment, but no discount will be allowed.

Default in the payment of any instalment by its due date will render all previous allotments liable to cancellation and the allotment to cancellation, hereinafter made. Letters of allotment which may be produced when instalment payments are made. Letters of allotment which may be produced by ordinary post at the risk of the Stockholder without further request on 6th October, 1978 to the first named registered holder at his/her registered address. If however, the registered holder has notified the Council by letter of his/her new address, the letter of allotment will be sent to the new address. When payment in full is made, the Letter of Allotment will be returned and returned to the sender unless the registration application form has been completed, in which case a new Letter of Allotment will be returned to the sender.

Partly paid Letters of Allotment may be split in multiples of £200 Stock, but fully paid Letters of Allotment may only be split in multiples of one penny of Stock. No Letters of Allotment will be split unless all instalments then due have been paid. There will be no charge for splitting Letters of Allotment.

The Stock Certificate will be despatched by ordinary post at the risk of the Stockholder without further request on 6th October, 1978 to the first named registered holder at his/her registered address. If however, the registered holder has notified the Council by letter of his/her new address, the letter of allotment will be sent to the new address. When payment in full is made, the Letter of Allotment will be returned and returned to the sender unless the registration application form has been completed, in which case a new Letter of Allotment will be returned to the sender.

A collection of 25p per £100 Stock will be allowed to recognised bankers and stockbrokers on allotment made in respect of applications bearing their stamp and Value Added Tax registration number, if applicable; this commission will not, however, be paid in respect of an allotment which arises out of an underwriting commitment.

8. STATISTICS.—Relating to the Metropolitan Borough of South Tyneside:—  
Population, 1971: 113,339.  
Rateable Value: £1,637,790 (at 1st April, 1975).

Product of a Penny Rate (Excluding Rate Support Grant Resources Element): £6.10.  
Rate in the £: 27.87.  
Total Rate Product (Including Rate Support Grant Resources Element): £31,629,743.

Net Loan Debt:—  
(a) for Council purposes: £29,477,150.  
(b) for transferred services: £1,754,543.

9. PROSPECTUSES.—Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained from:  
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throemorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD and any of the principal branches of that Bank.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED, branches in Durham, Newcastle upon Tyne and Sunderland.

DE ZOETE & BEVAN, 25 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7EE and THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DIRECTOR OF FINANCE, Town Hall, South Shields, NE3 3RL.  
By Order of the Council,  
F. THOMPSON, Chief Executive.  
J. H. SEDLEY, Director of Finance.

Town Hall, South Shields, NE3 3RL.  
8th June, 1978.

The List of Applications will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 14th June, 1978 and will close at 5 p.m. on the same day.

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTH TYNESIDE

12½ per cent Redeemable Stock 1986  
Issue of £7,000,000 Stock at £99 per cent

TO: NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throemorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD.

I/We hereby apply for  £

(The spaces below are for use in the case of joint applications)

Please use Block Letters  
First Name(s) in full   
Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)   
Address   
(in full including post code)

(The spaces below are for use in the case of joint applications)  
Signature   
Please use Block Letters  
First Name(s) in full   
Surname and designation (Mr., Mrs., Miss or Title)   
Address   
(in full including post code)

1. Applications must be for a minimum of £200 Stock or in multiples thereof up to £1,000 Stock.  
Larger applications must be made in accordance with the following scale:—Applications above £1,000 Stock and not exceeding £5,000 Stock in multiples of £500. Applications above £5,000 Stock and not exceeding £25,000 Stock in multiples of £1,000. Applications above £25,000 Stock in multiples of £5,000.  
1. If this declaration cannot be made, it should be deleted and reference should be made to an Authorised Depositary or, in the Republic of Ireland, an Approved Agent, through whom the Stock should be effected. Authorised Depositaries are listed in the Bank of England's Notice E.C.1 and include most Banks and stockbrokers in and solicitors practising in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. Approved Agents in the Republic of Ireland are defined in the Bank of England's Notice E.C.2.  
2. The Scheduled Territories at present comprise: the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, the Republic of Ireland and Gibraltar and are PAYABLE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM MUST ACCOMPANY EACH APPLICATION FORM. NO APPLICATION WILL BE CONSIDERED UNLESS THIS CONDITION IS FULFILLED.  
3. This Form should be filled up and sent to:—NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throemorton Avenue, London EC2P 2BD, with a cheque payable to National Westminster Bank Limited for the amount of the deposit. Cheques must be crossed "South Tyneside Loan".  
4. No receipt will be issued for payment on this application but an acknowledgment will be forwarded by post in due course, either by Letter of Allotment, or by return of deposit.

NEW ISSUE

**\$67,875,000**

**World Airways, Inc.**

**11¼% Equipment Trust Certificates Due April 15, 1994**

The Equipment Trust Certificates are being issued to finance approximately 59.5% (but not more than 61%) of the purchase price of three new McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30CF aircraft.

**Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group**  
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated	The First Boston Corporation	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated	Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated	Goldman, Sachs & Co.	E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated	Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.	Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated	Salomon Brothers
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated	Wertheim & Co., Inc.	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.	Bear, Stearns & Co.
L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.	Warburg Paribas Becker Incorporated	
Alex. Brown & Sons	Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.	Weeden & Co. Incorporated	
Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated	William Blair & Company	Dain, Kalman & Quail Incorporated	Eppler, Guerin & Turner, Inc.
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.	McDonald & Company	Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc.	
Nomura Securities International, Inc.	Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.	Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated	Prescott, Ball & Turben
The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.	Rotan Mosie Inc.	Stuart Brothers	Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.







[illegible]







Serving the world  
with  
financial expertise.

### **MINES—Continued**

Stock	Price	%	N
Dt. Feb.	105	34	05

<b>AUSTRALIAN</b>		15	17	18	19
Armer Co					

G.M. Falgoorlie S1..	54	08	1
Hampin Areas 5p...	131	257	1
M... ..	37	=	

June	Nov.	Oakbrake 50c	104	1.75	1.00	—
—	—	Pacific Copper	46	—	—	—
—	—	Pancon 125c	514	—	—	—
—	—	Parina M&E 5p	34	—	—	—
Apr.	Oct.	Peko-Wallend 50c	520	14.9	Q15c	4.0
Oct.	May	Westn. Minnia 50c	148	34	Q06c	1.0

Amal Nigeria	25	133	1
Arar Hitam SM	350	133	2

May	Nov.	Idris 10p	88	174	12.0	1
		Jantar 12-3	71	467	—	
		Kamundine \$30.50	68	—	20155	0
Jan.	July	Killinghal	490	1213	Q125	0
April		Malay Breeding \$31	385	133	Q195	0
			33	137	Q125	0

St. Saint Piran	54	3.1
South Crofty 10p	56	3.1
South Wales 520.50	200	3.1

**COPPER**

Feb.	Cons. March 10c—	225	3.1
per	Northgate CSI —	435	30.9

FM 57

NOTES

where possible, are updated on half-yearly basis on the basis of net distribution; 10 per cent. or more difference if cost

- 4.4.1 Sterling denominated securities which include in
- 4.4.2 dollar premium.
- 5.1 "Tap" Stock.
- 4.4.3 Highs and Lows marked thus have been adjusted
- 4.7 for rights issues for cash.
- 1.4 Interim since increased or resumed.

dividend after pending scrip a

11.1	Forecast dividend; cover on earnings updated
5.9	interim statement.
4.6	Cover allows for conversion of shares not now n
8.8	dividends or ranking only for restricted dividen
5.9	Cover does not allow for shares which may als
	dividend at a future date. No P/E ratio usually

free. b Figures based on prospectus. c Cents. d Dividend rate paid on capital: cover based on dividend.

dividend cover relates to previous dividend. **r** Tax free up to 30% on latest annual earnings. **s** Forecast dividend **t** based on previous year's earnings. **u** Yield allows for currency clause. **v** Dividend based on merger terms. **w** Dividend and yield special payment: Cover does not apply to special dividend. **x** Preference dividend.

Yield based on prospectus of \$100,000.  
 TB. G Assumed dividend and yield;  
 r rights issue. H Dividend and  
 interest on other official estimates for

Abbreviations:  $m$  ex dividend;  $n$  ex scrip issue;  $w$  ex all;  $g$  ex capital distribution.

...service is available to every Co

## REGIONAL MARKETS

any Inv. 20p	25	.....	Sindell
Spinning ...	45	.....	
am	22	.....	

2.27	9.2	Everett	50	.....	Clondalkin
2.29	8.3	Five Forge	50	.....	Concrete Prods.
4.7	10.3	Finlay Pkg. Sp.	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	+2	Heiron (Hldgs.)
8.5	4.1	Graig Ship. 1	154	.....	Ins. Corp.
2.6	±	Higgins Brew	80	-2	Irish Ropes
		I.O.M. Sum. 1	150	.....	Irish
		..... 75	26.5	.....	

Field Brick	45		
-------------	----	--	--

9	1.1						
11	5.8						
1	9.6						
14	9.1						
2	7.8						
1	9.3						

### 3-month Call Rate

Industrials	LCI	20	Tube
A. Brown	"Imps"	6	Unilever
		3	Vied

25	Ladbroke,.....	17
35	Legal & Gen. -	14
15	Lex Service -	7

8.5	Carburys	5	"Mams"	7	Samuel
6.5	Courtauld	3	Mrs. & Spner	10	Town
4.0	Debenhams	8	Midland Bank	25	
8.1	Disuillers	7	N.E.J.	12	Oils
8.8	Dunlop	11	Nat. West Bank	22	Brit. P.
8.8	Enole Star	11		16	

40	R.H. 31
9	Rank Org 'A'.
20	Reed Intl.

\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

with  
financial expertise.

SUNAMU BANK

Tokyo, Japan

MINES—Continued

CENTRAL AFRICAN

Dividends Paid	Stock	Price	Last	Chg	Div	Yld	OTC	17M
Nov. Apr.	Palom R.R. 50c	195	18	Q90c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Rhod C. Corp. 15p.	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.	Reagan 50c	120	11	55.0c	—	1.92	—	—
Nov. Apr.</								



For Really Discerning Drinkers  
**HIGH & DRY**  
Really Dry Gin

# FINANCIAL TIMES

Monday June 12 1978

**CONTRACTORS WHO CARE**  
Rush & Tompkins  
Builders & Civil Engineers

## Ureco seeks Japanese contract

By David Fishlock, Science Editor

A GROUP of executives from Ureco, the Anglo-German-Dutch uranium enrichment company, open a week of discussions with Japanese and Government officials in Japan today which may lead to a substantial order for enrichment.

The group, led by Dr. Peter Jelenc-Fink, Ureco's chairman, is hoping to persuade the Japanese to place a large order with the company, as insurance against any problems which might interrupt supplies from its present suppliers.

At present it is committed to U.S. and French enrichment concerns for its requirements until the end of the 1980s.

The tougher U.S. policy on nuclear proliferation introduced a year ago, has caused serious concern in Japan which is relying heavily on nuclear power.

### Technology

Ureco believes that it may be able to meet the Federation of Japanese Utilities to absorb some of Japan's balance of payments surplus with West Europe by investing in a stockpile of enrichment from a new source. But Ureco is emphasising that there can be no question of offering Japan its gas centrifuge technology itself—only "separative work" as the process of enrichment is called. The enrichment would be carried out in England and Holland.

Exporting any of the so-called "sensitive technologies"—enrichment, reprocessing and heavy water manufacture—is diplomatically highly sensitive while the U.S.-inspired International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation continues.

With Japan there is an additional problem that its own laws prevent the Government from providing the guarantee Ureco would require. It lays down that details of its highly classified gas centrifuge technology would be transferred, he kept secret.

If Japan, as has been suggested, were to become partners with Ureco and Australia in a Far East enrichment plant, it could be only on the basis of no access by Japan to the isotope separation technology itself. This is the tactic the French have adopted.

## Continued from Page 1 Accounting proposals

Standards Committee in drafting the new exposure draft, it might then be wound up.

So far, two of the six main accounting bodies—the Scottish Chartered Accountants and the Cost and Management Accountants—have approved the statement of intent.

The final hurdle is likely to be the dominant English Institute of Chartered Accountants, whose three-day conference ends in Brighton today. The new initiative will come up for council approval on July 12.

By exempting perhaps 95 per cent of all U.K. companies from the new proposals, the ASC hopes that it will prevent opposition building up from small companies and smaller accounting firms.

## Continued from Page 1 Car sales

years that some of the traditional methods of judging growth have been discredited. Sales have also been distorted by the delays in replacing vehicles which followed the rise in petrol and other prices in 1974 and 1975.

This year the difficulty is in judging how far registrations have risen so far in expectation of tax cuts, and what the ultimate effect of new selling methods, such as cheap hire purchase finance and leasing, will be.

Nevertheless, all the manufacturers are trying to stock up for the critical sales month of August, when registrations usually reach their high point for the year.

## Statement sought on London race riot

BY RICHARD EVANS

MPs WERE EXPECTED to seek a statement from Mr. Merlyn Rees, the Home Secretary, in the Commons today after disturbances last night in an area of London's East End heavily populated by Bengalis.

Mr. Arthur Latham, Labour MP for Paddington, urged Mr. Rees to call immediately for a Special Branch report on the events leading up to the violence.

Police arrested 20 people after a mob of about 150 white youths stormed through an area centred on Brick Lane, Stepney, in the London Borough of Tower Ham-

## Crucial talks today on EEC fish policy

BY MARGARET VAN HATTEN

THE FATE of the EEC's controversial common fisheries policy will probably be decided in crucial talks in London tomorrow between Mr. Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Agriculture and Fisheries Commissioner, and Mr. John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

If Mr. Silkin emerges from the talks convinced that the other eight member-states are prepared to agree on a deal sufficiently in Britain's favour to be presented to UK voters as a pre-election triumph, detailed negotiations may resume in Luxembourg next week, in time for a settlement before September.

Otherwise, the chances of a settlement this year are virtually nil. Mr. Gundelach, who has visited most other EEC capitals in recent weeks to discuss the issue, is believed to be deeply pessimistic about the talks.

Little apparent progress has been made since the unofficial session of Fisheries Ministers in Berlin last January, boycotted by Britain, at which the other eight reached a "gentleman's agreement" on fishing policy.

They still appear determined not to let Britain bend the Treaty of Rome again, this time on the question of preferential rights in the 12- to 50-mile coastal zone. Consequently, it seems unlikely

that Mr. Gundelach will have anything new to offer the UK. Faced with an election later this year, Mr. Silkin is believed to be ready to conclude an agreement that could be presented to fishing constituencies, which include a number of marginal seats, as a vindication of his intransigence till now.

Since most of Britain's demands on fishing quotas and conservation measures have already been met and incorporated in the Berlin Agreement, the main outstanding problem seems to be that of finding an acceptable formula to give Britain permanent rights to most stocks in the 12- to 50-mile belt, specifically in the North Sea.

### Tougher attitude

British ideas on this, not yet submitted formally, include a permanent UK share of the catch as big as that included in this year's quotas, with about a quarter of any increase in fish stocks resulting from conservation measures.

Despite recent signs of a tougher attitude in Britain, as evidenced in the recent Commons Expenditure Committee's report on the fishing industry, there are indications that this formula would be acceptable to British fishermen.

But if Britain is to be forced to climb down, Mr. Silkin is certainly not going to do so just before an election, particularly as Britain has not much to gain in the short term from any agreement, however good.

Nor would he be likely to attempt a deal not virtually assured of passage through the Commons, whose Expenditure Committee recommended among other things that Britain continue to go it alone, making bilateral deals with Norway and restructuring old demands for exclusive rights in a 50-mile zone.

Much depends on how keen the other States are to get an agreement this year, since in the long term Britain has most to lose from an undisciplined internal policy.

The main pressure on the other eight relates to fishing arrangements with third countries such as Sweden, Faroe Islands and Norway, which cannot be formalised in the absence of an internal regime and have recently been extended on a semi-official basis for yet another month.

The outcome of tomorrow's talks may not be made clear until Wednesday, when Mr. Gundelach is expected to make a statement to the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

## Concern at small number of calls for regional aid

BY GUY DE JONQUIERES, COMMON MARKET CORRESPONDENT

BRUSSELS, June 11.

SERIOUS CONCERN is being voiced within the European Commission at the small number of applications for aid submitted this year to the regional fund.

It is felt this is due to the general weakness of new investment throughout the Community. Late last week, Sig. Antonio Giliotti, commissioner responsible for regional affairs, disclosed that disbursements approved during the first four months of this year totalled only 107m European Units of Account (about £72m), although the fund's quota for 1978 as a whole is more than 580m units.

Nothing has been disbursed to France, the Benelux countries or Ireland and only minute amounts to Germany and Denmark.

Regional Fund grants generally finance only part of investment project and applications must be formally submitted by national governments, which may pass the money on to the investor or use it as a partial reimbursement for their own expenditure.

In Britain's case, all the money goes into the central government finances. Sig. Giliotti also said he was disturbed by the fact that a high proportion of the grants made was for infrastructure (95m units of account for 201 projects), and relatively little for the industrial

and service sectors (12m units for 58 projects). It was doubly important to get the regional fund support for industrial investment at a time of weak economic activity, since the investment being made was concentrated primarily in the more highly developed regions of the EEC.

The Commission believes that governments should take a more active approach to solving regional imbalances.

A substantial transfer of resources from richer to poorer regions of the Community is considered essential before any serious move towards economic and monetary union can be made.

## Nearly 5,000 layoffs at Llanwern by tomorrow

BY NICK GARNETT, LABOUR STAFF

BRITISH STEEL Corporation began laying off men last night at Llanwern steelworks, south Wales, because of the two-week blastfurnacemen's strike.

Finishing work at the plant was brought to a complete halt at the weekend with the exhaustion of steel stocks. Iron and steel production has been at a standstill for nearly a fortnight.

A total of 4,900 steelworkers will be laid off by tomorrow. The rest of the works' 9,000 labour force—white-collar staff, men

engaged in safety work and those mending the coke-producing ovens which are still in operation—are being kept on.

The blastfurnacemen, in dispute with management over an 85-a-week claim for carrying out new working arrangements on Llanwern's number three furnace, are now due to meet again until Thursday.

The corporation expects to spend £2 to £4m weekly on steel imports to offset the Llanwern production which is vital to the Ebbw Vale tinplate works, among

other customers. Imports are likely to continue at up to 20,000 tonnes a week while the strike lasts.

The dispute originally involved 100 blastfurnacemen whose work to rule in support of the claim resulted in management's shutting down the 5,000-tonne-a-day number three furnace. A further 400 blastfurnacemen walked out in sympathy.

The corporation has said it is not prepared to offer more than an extra £1 for operating the new work schedule.

## Britain needed for airbus successor, say W. Germans

BY LESLIE COLITT

MUNICH, June 11.

THERE IS no way to proceed without Britain in building a family of aircraft as a follow-up to the European Airbus, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, West Germany's largest aerospace company, said.

If British Aerospace decided to co-operate with the American instead of with the joint West German and French Airbus Industrie on future projects, it would "neither be good for ourselves nor the British."

The company added that "we need the British to help finance future projects and for their technological level. Hawker Siddeley has the know-how in wing construction."

The British company, now part of British Aerospace, built the wings for the Airbus but was not in the West German-French consortium.

The British Government is said to be close to deciding whether to link with the U.S. especially Boeing, and the West Germans and the French are thought to be near deciding whether to go ahead with the B-10, a 200-passenger, shortened version of the aircraft to Eastern Airlines.

At the West German research and development centre at Ottobrunn, outside Munich, there is no hint of over confidence after the recent success Airbus Industrie had in selling 23 of the aircraft to Eastern Airlines and picking up nine options from

the company for the planned B-10. Because of the increasing competition between Airbus Industrie and Boeing which seems likely, the American company has told the West Germans that it is selling its 9 per cent interest in the West German company which traces its ancestry to Junkers, Deutsche Flugzeugwerke and Messerschmitt, all founded before the first world war.

The West Germans would like to make private more shares of which the city state of Hamburg holds 20 per cent, the state of Bavaria 25 per cent, Messerschmitt 12 per cent, and Aerospace 19 per cent.

## Cigarette sales drop 5.8%

By Stuart Alexander

SALES of cigarettes in the 12 months to April 30 this year dropped 5.8 per cent on the previous 12 months, according to preliminary figures drawn up by the manufacturers.

Part of the cause was the switch to king-size brands since smokers are buying fewer of them than the smaller varieties. But cigarette sales have been declining for three years.

The slump comes at a time when the tobacco industry is in the midst of a fiercely competitive price war. British-American Tobacco is offering heavy discounts on its newly-launched State Express 555 brand to boost its entry into the UK market.

Many other king-size brands are also available at reduced prices, although last week Carter's Rothmans announced small price rises on most of its brands.

The biggest drop in the smoking habit has been among men over 25 in the higher income and social brackets while overall some estimates show that there are now more women than men smokers.

This has been helped by a continued increase in smoking among women at the lower end of the wages scale, though there are now signs that the growth in smoking among women overall has been checked.

Since harmonisation with the EEC tax system from the start of this year, which narrowed the price differentials on large and small brands, there has also been a change in the market shape.

King-size brands are now thought to account for over 50 per cent of the market and the UK is moving quickly to the pattern in the rest of Europe where there are only king size and standard size brands.

In March last year, king size held only 22 per cent of the market. At that time, the smallest filter cigarettes such as Player's No. 10 had 14 per cent, small filter such as No. 6, 21 per cent, intermediate and standard such as Embassy Regal and Embassy Filter jointly had 32 per cent, and all plain cigarettes accounted for just 11 per cent.

By March this year, king size had pushed up to 45 per cent while the share of the smallest had fallen to 7 per cent, the No. 6 size had 12 per cent and that of sector actually held by Player No. 6 while intermediate and standard had 23.5 per cent and all plain 9.5 per cent.

The continuing marketing efforts of the manufacturers in the king size sector should ensure there will be no falling away in the domination of those brands, but it is also likely that there will be some move to the intermediate brands by those still smoking the small cigarettes.

## Weather

UK TODAY

SUN. showers. London, SE. Cen. S and N. Dry, cloudy, sunny intervals. Max 18C (64F).

Channel Is. SW England, Max 18C (64F). Dry, sun. Max 18C (64F).

E. Anglia, E. and NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee. Sun, showers. Max 16C (61F).

N. Wales, NW England, Lakes, Is. of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Cen. Highlands, N. Ireland. Dry, cloudy. Max 16C (61F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland. Showers, sunny intervals. Max 14C (57F).

Argyll, NW Scotland. Cloudy. Max 13C (55F). Outlook: dry, sun.

### BUSINESS CENTRES

Cairo	S	24	78	Madrid	F	29	61
Colon	E	14	77	Stockholm	F	12	33
Copenhagen	F	18	61	Strasbourg	F	18	61
Dublin	F	16	61	Sydney	F	11	81
Edinburgh	C	14	37	Tehran	S	31	88
Frankfurt	C	15	39	Tel Aviv	S	37	88
Geneva	F	18	66	Tokyo	S	20	66
Glasgow	F	13	55	Toronto	S	25	78
Helsinki	F	17	63	Vienna	F	19	66
H. Kone	S	30	57	Warsaw	F	14	33
Jo'burg	S	20	68	Zurich	F	18	66
Lisbon	C	19	66				

### HOLIDAY RESORTS

	Y-day	Today	Y-day	Today	
	midday	midday	midday	midday	
	°C	°F	°C	°F	
Ajaccio	F 25	77	Jersey	S 18	64
Algiers	F 25	77	Las Plms.	S 22	72
Algeria	S 18	64	Lucarno	C F 27	81
Blackpool	C 13	55	Luxor	S 23	73
Borrieau	C 21	70	Manorra	C 22	72
Boulogne	F 17	63	Melaza	S 22	72
Casablanca	C 20	68	Malid	S 20	68
Cane Town	C 16	61	Nairobi	S 21	70

## THE LEX COLUMN An intriguing move by Standard

There are a number of intriguing points about Standard Chartered's ambitious bid for Union Bancorp., not the least of which is the question of how it is to be financed. Last year's abortive offer for Bancal Tristate could have been digested without too much trouble, but if it is successful this latest deal is going to upset the balance sheet ratios.

SC is planning to pay £200m—roughly three times the price of Bancal—and is saddling itself with £100m or so of good-will into the bargain. Until now SC's balance sheet has looked fairly healthy. At the end of March 1977 it had shareholders' funds of £350m and virtually no debt. Since then it has raised around £80m of foreign currency debt and still has scope for issuing more loan stock, but not another £200m. This would send its gearing way out of line even assuming shareholders' funds are now around £400m.

As a rough guide banks like to keep the ratio of debt to equity to below 30 per cent. At the end of last year Midland Bank's gearing was up around the 40 per cent mark and it had a rights issue to restore the balance. It is hard to see how SC can avoid doing the same if this deal goes through. It might have more to say about its financing plans when it reports its annual results later this month.

Much more interesting, however, is the impact that this move might have on SC's relationship with its biggest shareholder—Midland Bank. The latter has a 16 per cent stake in SC, consolidates the earnings and is represented on the Board by the senior deputy chairman as well as by one of its two chief general managers.

Midland has recently become much more aggressive in the domestic market, undercutting its rivals in order to increase its market share. However, its shortage of direct overseas representation does put it at a disadvantage. Its important links with European banks through the Eble banking club do not offer the same profit potential as do Barclays or Lloyds' international operations for example. At the moment Midland's profits are still over-dependent on the fortunes of a sluggish UK economy.

Meanwhile the main weakness of Standard, which has unduly depressed its share price in the past, has been its heavy reliance on South African earnings. The beauty of the Union Bancorp. move is that it will significantly reduce the dependence on this sensitive area and at the same time give Standard the biggest dollar base of any UK bank in the biggest single banking market in the world.

Midland Bank has emphasised in the past the value it puts on "closer understanding and co-operation" with SC and there would seem to be a case for even greater co-operation if the Union deal goes through.

### Company liquidity

The liquidity of large companies has hardly ever been healthier—to judge by a survey of 200 big businesses conducted by the Department of Industry. In the first quarter of 1978, current liquid assets represented 132 per cent of their current liabilities, which is the highest figure this decade and compares with under 100 per cent a year earlier.

So last week's tightening of the credit screws may pose few immediate worries. A point to watch, however, is that the liquidity ratio of companies—on this sample, at least—has tended to move closely in line with the stock market cycle, touching bottom in the early part of 1971 and late in 1974, and peaking in 1972-73. Given rising spending on fixed assets and working capital together with last week's economic measures, bulls of the stock market may have to hope that history is not going to repeat itself.

### Dollar convertibles

It is very rare to see a prime U.S. corporate borrower tapping the convertible Eurobond market these days, but the \$30m issue for Baker International (the oil well people) could be a harbinger of things to come.

If the issue is any guide, there appears to be a heavy pent-up demand for this type of paper. Carrying an expected 51 per cent coupon and a possible 15 per cent conversion premium, the offer will probably not be priced until Wednesday in Paris, but already it is under-stand to have been oversubscribed three to four times and might be increased in size as a result.

U.S. borrowers have been clear of this market for the last four years. The relaxation of U.S. exchange controls means that American companies longer had to go overseas to get their foreign capital. Against the background of the depressed U.S. stock market, about 15 year money domestic here in Europe. If it had the 15 year money domestic Baker would probably have to pay around 81 per cent. Given that the shares are currently yielding only 11 per cent, there is a significant cost issue is converted into equity. Meanwhile European fund managers are being offered a "into Wall Street with an above average initial yield."

However, a combination of rising U.S. share prices and rising U.S. interest rates making American corporate treasurers think seriously about issuing convertibles here in Europe. If it had the 15 year money domestic Baker would probably have to pay around 81 per cent. Given that the shares are currently yielding only 11 per cent, there is a significant cost issue is converted into equity. Meanwhile European fund managers are being offered a "into Wall Street with an above average initial yield."

### Replacing Hyde

The Accounting Standards Committee is again preparing to grab the bull by the horns as memories fade of the fiasco which followed the last attempt to lay down detailed rules for inflation accounting. The aim is to replace the very fiasco Hyde guidelines (which companies need not follow) with an accounting standard applicable to accounting periods starting on or after October 1979. The exposure draft, this is likely to follow the main lines of Hyde but the information—although supplemented—will extend to the balance sheet as well as the profit-and-loss account. There will probably be a main binding statement setting out several general principles, and subsidiary statements giving guidance on matters such as fixed asset valuation, the cost of sales and inventory and gearing.

By issuing its statement, the ASC is nine months ahead of the exposure draft, the ASC, both clearing the air and giving major companies ample opportunity to make their views known. At the same time, in the event of another grass-roots revolt in the accounting profession, the planned exemption of companies with turnover of less than £1m.

## MCALPINE AVIATION'S Big Fleet Means Business

Welcome aboard. This is one of the magnificent HS 125 business jets in McAlpine Aviation's big fleet. McAlpine is Britain's largest operator of executive aircraft—and determined to be the best!

For more information ring Marketing Manager John Keeble on 062 24182 or Telex 82185, macair. MCALPINE AVIATION LIMITED, Luton Airport, Luton, Bedfordshire, England.



Registered at the Post Office. Printed by St. Clement's Press, Ltd. and published by the Financial Times Ltd., Bankers House, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. © The Financial Times Ltd. 1978

هكمان النحل